PB82-196247

Final Environmental Impact Statement
Dolet Hills Power Plant Project
Northwestern Louisiana

(U.S.) Environmental Protection Agency
Dallas, TX

Apr 82

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The Applicant proposes to construct and operate a 1440 MW Power plant. In association with the plant, a 138 kV transmission line, a makeup water pipeline from Toledo Bend Reservoir, a blowdown discharge pipeline to the Red River, and a railroad spur are proposed for construction and operation. EPA is considering the issuance of a new source NPDES permit for the alternatives considered, as well as not issuing a permit. The Final EIS documents coordination activities since the Draft EIS was reviewed, and presents revisions to the EIS and project in response to those comments received.

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United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Region 6
1201 Elm Street
Dallas, TX 75270

EPA 906/9-82-005
April 1982

Water

PB82-196247

EPA

Environmental Impact Statement

Final

Dolet Hills Power Plant Project Northwestern Louisiana

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION VI
1201 ELM STREET
DALLAS, TEXAS 75270

March 18, 1982

TO ALL INTERESTED AGENCIES, PUBLIC GROUPS AND OFFICIALS:

Enclosed for your review and comment is the Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on EPA's New Source National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit action for the Dolet Hills Power Plant.

Comments on this Final EIS should be sent to Mr. Clinton B. Spotts, Regional EIS Coordinator, EPA, Region 6, 1201 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas 75270. It is requested that comments be submitted within 30 days of the publication of the "Notice of Availability" in the Federal Register.

A "Record of Decision," documenting the completion of the environmental review and EPA's decision on the NPDES permit, will be sent to agencies and interested parties making substantive comments on the Final EIS and those who request a copy.

Sincerely yours,

Dick Whittington

Dick Whittington, P.E.
Regional Administrator

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

DOLET HILLS POWER PLANT PROJECT
NORTHWESTERN LOUISIANA

Responsible Agency:	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6
Action being considered:	Issuance of a new source National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit to Southwestern Electric Power Company (SWEPCO) and Central Louisiana Electric Company, Inc. (CLECO) for construction and operation of a lignite-fired power plant in northwestern Louisiana.
Cooperating Agencies:	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers New Orleans District Fort Worth District U.S. Department of the Interior Office of Surface Mining Fish and Wildlife Service National Park Service U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service Federal Emergency Management Agency State of Louisiana Office of Public Works Office of Program Development Office of State Parks Office of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences Office of Commerce and Industry
Contact for further information:	Clinton B. Spotts, Regional EIS Coordinator U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6 1201 Elm Street Dallas, Texas 75270 Phone: Commercial (214) 767-2716 FTS 729-2716

Abstract:

SWEPCO/CLECO have evaluated numerous power plant and transportive systems design and siting options, alternative energy sources, as well as alternatives not requiring the creation of a new generating capacity in order to meet future electric generation needs in their respective service areas. The applicant proposes to construct and operate a 1440 MW power plant. In association with the plant, a 138 kV transmission line, a makeup water pipeline from Toledo Bend Reservoir, a blowdown discharge pipeline to the Red River, and a railroad spur are proposed for construction and operation. EPA is considering the issuance of a new source NPDES permit for the alternatives considered (as well as no issuance). This Final Environmental Impact Statement documents coordination activities since the draft statement was issued and presents revisions to the statement in response to comments.

Date Comments due: 17 MAY 1982

Responsible Official: Dick Whittington

Dick Whittington, P.E.
Regional Administrator

SUMMARY

Background

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) requires that all Federal agencies prepare environmental impact statements (EIS) on major actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. Furthermore, Section 511 (c)(1) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA or P.L. 92-500) as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-217) mandates that the requirements of NEPA apply to the issuance of a permit under Section 402 of FWPCA for the discharge of any pollutant by a "New Source" as defined in Section 306 of FWPCA. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) determined that the issuance of a New Source National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit to Southwestern Electric Power Company (SWEPCO) and Central Louisiana Electric Company (CLECO) for the proposed Dolet Hills Power Plant represented a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. Therefore, this EIS was prepared to assess the impacts of EPA's NPDES permit action.

In making the decision to prepare this EIS, EPA also determined that a Supplemental EIS would be prepared on the proposed lignite mine to be adjacent to the power plant site. It is understood that the NPDES permit decision on the Dolet Hills Power Plant will not obligate EPA in any way regarding its NPDES permit decision on this proposed surface lignite mine.

Alternatives

SWEPCO/CLECO evaluated numerous power plant and transportive systems design and siting options, as well as alternatives not requiring the creation of new generating capacity, and alternative energy sources. Energy conservation, purchasing power, reactivating or upgrading older plants and baseload operation of existing peaking facilities were considered and found to be insufficient for future electric resource needs. Energy sources such as geothermal, solar, wind, coal and petroleum gasification, natural gas, and western coal were evaluated and eliminated as being technologically infeasible at present, not cost-effective, or contrary to present governmental policy. Nuclear power was discarded for several reasons, including dependence on limited sources of fuel, high capital costs, and licensing uncertainties. Alternative design systems for the major components of an electric generating station were also considered including cooling, biological controls, air pollution controls, and waste treatment and wastewater handling. Fourteen siting options for the proposed power plant were considered utilizing numerous engineering, economic, and environmental criteria.

The no action alternative could be implemented by the permit applicants or as a result of EPA's denial to issue a NPDES permit. Alternatives also available to the EPA would also include approval of the proposed project and issuance of a NPDES permit or approval of the project with specified modifications of special conditions.

Proposed Project

The proposed plant site, a 1,768-acre tract dominated vegetationally by upland pine/hardwood forests, is located in southern De Soto Parish, approximately 8 miles east of Mansfield and 5 miles north of the Dolet Hills Lignite Reserve. Fuel will be provided from the approximately 20,000-acre surface lignite mine to be developed immediately south of the power plant site. The proposed plant facilities will consist of two 720-MW lignite-fired generators (with a total net generating capacity of 1,280 MW), cooling towers, a makeup water pond, two primary bottom ash disposal ponds, wastewater treatment facilities, lignite-handling and storage facilities, air emission control systems, and other equipment, structures, and roadways associated with electric power generation.

The proposed steam generators are Babcock and Wilcox balanced draft, single-reheat, drum-type boilers, designed for opposed firing of pulverized lignite; the proposed turbines are Western Electric four-flow, tandem-compound, reheat-type. Each boiler unit will consume approximately 480 tons of lignite per hour. The lignite will be delivered to the plant by 120-ton bottom dump trucks and stored in active silos, an inactive storage pile, or in an active reclaim structure. Two ceramic wet mechanical draft cooling towers will provide the cooling system for the condensers. Cooling water will be withdrawn from Toledo Bend Reservoir and pumped to a 137-acre makeup water pond onsite. Bottom ash produced by the steam generators will be sluiced to either of the two ash disposal ponds and eventually will be removed from the plant property and sold. A wastewater treatment system will be provided to treat various plant wastewater streams prior to discharge or reuse.

Best Available Control Technology (BACT) air-emission controls will be implemented at the proposed Dolet Hills Power Plant. NO_x emissions will be maintained below acceptable limits by burner design, burner arrangement, and furnace design. Particulate matter will be removed from each unit by electrostatic precipitators. SO_2 will be removed from each unit by a double-loop-type wet limestone scrubbing system, and a spray-type dust suppression system will be used to control dust emissions at lignite handling areas.

Offsite transportive systems will be constructed prior to power plant startup in 1986. A 38-mile, 345-kV transmission line will be built on new right-of-way (ROW) and will consist of a single circuit line supported on metal towers. The line will run northwest to the Shreveport area. Makeup water will be conveyed approximately 25 miles from Toledo Bend Reservoir through 36- and 30-inch diameter pipe with a design pumping capacity of 16,000 gallons per minute. Blowdown discharge will be piped 9 miles to the Red River where it can be assimilated in compliance with Federal and State water quality criteria. The railroad spur will be constructed to serve the proposed power plant and will connect to an existing Mo-Pac Railroad to the northeast; its length will be approximately 7 miles.

Environmental Effects of No Action

If the proposed plant were not constructed, environmental conditions within the project site would remain approximately as they are now. However, in the four-parish project area, economic development is presently occurring and is expected to continue.

Environmental Effects of Proposed Project

Topography

Pre-construction clearing activities have resulted in the clearing of approximately 250 acres on the plant site. Further construction impacts will result in a major long-term adverse impact on topography from the leveling of the existing site. Transportive systems ROW will cause little if any adverse impacts on topography since they will largely conform to present land surface. No operational impacts to topography will occur.

Geological Resources

A minor adverse impact of the proposed project on geological resources would be the preclusion of the utilization of small amounts of natural resources (e.g., lignite, sand and gravel, etc.) occurring within the site of project facilities.

Soils

Principal adverse impacts on soils related to construction of the proposed project facilities will be associated with an accelerated erosion potential.

The potential for erosion and related impacts will be lessened by employing erosion control techniques (e.g., seeding/sodding, mulching, etc.) until exposed areas are able to revegetate. No prime farmland will be affected by power plant construction activities; however, according to Soil Conservation Service General Soils Map data (DeSoto Parish), approximately 21 percent of the transportive systems corridor is prime farmland which will be adversely impacted by transportive systems, particularly in the Red River floodplain.

Ground-water Resources

Regionally, no overall adverse impacts to ground-water resources associated with proposed project construction activities should occur although dewatering activities related to plant site construction may depress the local water table.

Locally, potential operational impacts of the proposed project upon ground-water resources focus upon various ponds associated with the power plant (e.g., ash ponds, makeup water pond, lignite and limestone run-off basins, etc.). Although some minor leakage of contaminated water emanating from ash ponds and run-off basins into the local ground-water table may occur, the dams, embankments, and their peripheral margins will be keyed into the naturally occurring, low permeability clay layer beneath disposal ponds and basins. Adverse impacts to ground water from pond leakage should therefore be minimal. The makeup water pond will contain good quality water from Toledo Bend. Only minor impacts may occur from the lignite runoff basin (which could contain slightly higher levels of total dissolved solids, etc.), while no adverse impacts upon ground-water quality should result from the limestone runoff basin.

Surface Water Resources

Short-term adverse impacts on surface water quality from project construction will result from erosion in upland areas and subsequent sediment transport to receiving streams. Localized sediment control measures (e.g., mulches, straw dikes, and detention basins) will be implemented as necessary to minimize this impact. Construction activities associated with crossing or dredge and fill operations below the headwaters of a navigable stream would comply with Section 404/10 permit requirements, as applicable. The primary effects of power plant operation upon local hydrological characteristics will result from increased runoff volumes and impoundment of runoff in makeup water and ash ponds. Site runoff potential will be increased by a greater percentage of impervious ground cover over existing conditions. On an annual average, plant operation will consume approximately 5,000 gpm of water. Power plant operation of two units will consume up to 20,000 acre-feet of water annually from Toledo Bend Reservoir, resulting in the potential loss of one million kilowatts from hydroelectric generation. Most wastewaters generated by the power plant will be reused within the plant water system. Reuse of wastewater within the plant will preclude all discharges with the exception of the cooling tower blowdown and certain treated wastewater to the Red River and ash pond blowdown, lignite storage pile runoff, and limestone storage area runoff to local receiving streams (the average annual discharge is estimated to be 1,200 gpm). Impacts of these wastewaters upon the water quality of receiving streams will be mitigated by compliance with applicable State and Federal water quality standards and effluent limitations. The crossing of Bayou Pierre and its floodplain will result in minor alteration of the floodplain and associated floodflow regime; however, considerations in design have been given to reduce the potential for increasing upstream flooding.

Air Quality

Air quality impacts brought about by construction activities will be short-term and localized, and air quality levels will only occasionally exceed normal background levels. Since these emissions are temporary, they are exempt from air quality impact analyses for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) purposes (40CFR52.21). The principal air pollutants to be emitted during plant operation are sulfur dioxide (SO_2), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), particulate matter, carbon monoxide (CO), and hydrocarbons (HC), from the proposed plant's stacks. BACT will be applied to SO_2, NO_x, total suspended particulates (TSP), CO, and HC emissions. SO_2 concentrations predicted to be emitted during operation are below threshold levels affecting sensitive plant species, and trace radioactive emissions are estimated to be below existing Federal standards protecting public health. Sources of fugitive dust emission include lignite and limestone handling, processing, and storage operations; all reasonable air pollution control measures will be undertaken to prevent fugitive dust from becoming aireborne.

Sound Quality

Due to the remoteness of proposed project facilities to noise-sensitive receptors and the attenuation effects of surrounding topography and vegetation, no adverse impacts should result. Similarly, increased noise levels associated with operation of the proposed project should not have adverse effects on the surrounding area.

Ecology

Approximately 562 acres (9 acres are included peripherally for construction activities such as heavy equipment storage, etc.) of vegetation/wildlife habitat on the proposed 1,768-acre plant site and 1,046 acres of vegetation/wildlife habitat within the proposed transportive systems ROW will be preempted. About 250 acres of the 562 have been cleared on the plant site. Approximate acreages of the predominant community types to be affected by both plant and transportive systems activities are upland pine/hardwood (543 acres) and grasslands (375.9 acres). Other community types include cutover/regeneration (165.9 acres) and bottomland hardwood forest (315.2 acres) Eight acres of wetlands other than bottomland hard wood forest occur. No plant communities or wildlife habitats within the power plant site or transportive corridors are unique to the area. Some intermittent and perennial stream habitats and associated aquatic communities will be adversely impacted from clearing and construction of the plant site, makeup water pond, and transportive system ROW's. No threatened or endangered species of vegetation, wildlife or aquatic biota are known to inhabit the project area. Mitigative measures to offset adverse impacts include 1) clearing only those areas on the plant site that are necessary for project construction and operation (1,206 acres of the total 1,768 will not be impacted); 2) revegetating cleared areas during maintenance of these areas both around the power plant site and along the transportive systems ROW during operation to enhance the diversity of local vegetational communities/wildlife habitats; and 3) increasing and diversifying aquatic habitats (i.e., the makeup water pond). No adverse impacts to aquatic biota should occur as a result of operation of the makeup water structures on Toledo Bend Reservoir, the discharge of cooling tower blowdown to the Red River or the discharge of other relatively uncontaminated plant wastewaters to Mundy Bayou.

Cultural Resources

In addition to literature reviews, 100 percent surveys were conducted for portions of the power plant site and 15 percent surveys were conducted on the transportative corridors. Additional considerations to protect and/or minimize potential adverse impacts are being drafted in a Memorandum of Agreement among EPA, the State Historical Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council or Historic Preservation.

Socioeconomics

Beneficial impacts of construction of the proposed Dolet Hills project on the four-parish area include increased job opportunities, increased income and larger revenues for local governments. The creation of 750 primary and 360 secondary jobs will result in increased employment opportunities for the total labor market, which has a historically high unemployment level. In addition to providing a strong economic base in a rural area that has experienced periods of sluggish growth, the proposed project will increase investment into the communities, through its expenditures in the region for labor, materials and supplies.

Adverse impacts which cannot be avoided include potential social dislocations (i.e., population preceding development of public services, housing and retail enterprise) resulting from the temporary nature of the construction phase and its size when compared to the more permanent operations phase. For a 3-year period beginning in the second quarter of 1982, a peak of 1,588 persons are anticipated to in-migrate to the four-parish area, as a result of the proposed project construction. However, many may already be in the area due to other similar projects and the potential exists that the degree of in-migration may be somewhat mitigated by the release of construction workers from another project. Some $100 million will be spent locally for labor, equipment, services and materials, stimulating investment in the manufacturing, wholesale and retail trades, and housing sectors. After the construction phase peaks around the third quarter of 1985, the associated population drops from 1,588 to 210 by early 1986, then to zero by the second quarter of 1986. Population influx associated with the 30-year operations phase is considerably smaller, and when combined with the deficit due to construction phase-out, results in a potential outmigration of 253 construction workers and their families from the third quarter of 1985 to the second quarter of 1986. A portion of the construction workers may take operations jobs at the project, lessening the outmigration. Additionally, the large numbers of construction and operational workers in other area projects will provide an overall stabilizing effect on local economies, as major industrial expansion is anticipated to continue throughout the decade and many workers phased out of one construction job can begin another without relocating. Secondary workers associated with the construction phase are expected to remain in the area, servicing population associated with economic growth resulting from the various planned projects in the area.

Beneficial impacts of the operations phase of the proposed Dolet Hills Project on the four-parish area include those cited above in addition to electrical power generation from domestic energy sources. The creation of 100 primary and 150 secondary jobs will result in increased employment opportunities for the total labor market. In addition to providing a strong economic base in a rural area of recent stagnant growth, operation of the proposed project will increase investment in the communities, especially in the housing sector. In contrast to construction workers, many of whom are commuters or short-term residents in the project area, operations employees generally become permanent, stable residents of the project area. Whereas only 46 percent of energy construction workers prefer to purchase single-family housing, 70 percent of operations workers prefer to do so (Mountain West Research, Inc., 1975). Approximately 50 percent of the operational workers will be obtained form the local work force, thereby decreasing unemployment.

Land Use

An approximate total of 1,610 acres of land and associated land use will be adversely impacted by the proposed power plant and transportive systems; developed forestland accounts for about 770 acres of the total land affected. Operational impacts of the proposed project focus upon conversion of soils from existing agricultural and forestry uses to industrial use. The predominant land use on the proposed plant site is developed forestry (1,448-acres), but only 482 acres will be cleared from the site. This and other minor land areas on-site will be converted to commercial/industrial use for the life of the project. The estimated value (1981 dollars) of the timber lost due to construction of the Dolet Hills Power Plant Project (including the transportive system corridors) is $18,480 to $215,600. During construction of the transportive systems, attention will be paid to sensitive land uses which they may traverse (particularly commercial forestland), and adjustments in the proposed ROW will be made as necessary to result in the least impacts on these areas.

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1.0 REVISIONS TO THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

On 2 October 1981, the availability of the Draft EIS for the proposed Dolet Hills Power Plant Project in northwestern Louisiana was announced in the Federal Register (46 FR 48751). Approximately 200 copies of the DEIS were distributed to Federal and State agencies in both Texas and Louisiana and to other interested organizations and individuals. Comments from these agencies were received during the public review period and are documented in Sec. 2.1. Responses which required changes within the text of the Draft EIS are reflected in the following revised pages (see Table 1-1).

TABLE 1-1

INDEX OF REVISIONS TO THE DOLET HILLS POWER PLANT PROJECT DRAFT EIS*

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* Revisions to the Draft EIS are indicated by a vertical line in the right margin on the following pages.

2.1.2 Projected Power Supply Capability

As members of the Southwest Power Pool (SPP), a group of interconnected utilities in the south-central United States, SWEPCO and CLECO are required to maintain a 15 percent reserve capability margin to provide reliable electrical service. Without Unit #1 of the proposed Dolet Hills Power Plant Project, SWEPCO reserves in 1986 would be 534 MW or approximately 17 percent which is slightly above the required 15 percent. In 1987, without the proposed unit, reserves would only be 6.3 percent. This reserve margin does not meet the 15 percent requirement to provide adequate system reliability.

From Table 2-3a, it is evident that SWEPCO has historically relied primarily upon natural gas and/or fuel oil as a fuel source for its boilers. In the late 1960's, when the uncertain future of sources of natural gas and oil became apparent, SWEPCO planned four coal-fired units utilizing low-sulfur coal from Wyoming. These were put into operation in 1977, 1978, and 1980. The fourth generating unit is scheduled to become operational in 1982. The coal for these units was contracted for in 1972. However, due to increasing coal and transportation cost and the new secure supply of lignite that was not available when coal-fired units were planned, SWEPCO has determined that mine - mouth lignite fired power plants such as the Dolet Hills Power Plant Project will provide the best all around service for additional generating requirements.

In 1986, when the proposed Dolet Hills Power Plant is added to the SWEPCO system, the SWEPCO share of the unit capability will be 320 MW, and the energy supplied by the unit in that year is expected to be 1,541,750 MWh. This is equivalent to over 2,700,000 barrels of fuel oil.

CLECO has historically relied primarily upon natural gas (Table 2-3b) as a fuel source for its boilers. Most of the contracts for this fuel expire by January 1, 1985. The extended use of existing capability will require new gas contracts or fuel hour. The preheated primary air used to dry the lignite will also be used to transport the pulverized lignite dust to individual burners.

3.6 ALTERNATIVES AVAILABLE TO EPA

Three alternatives are available to EPA regarding its permit action. These are: (1) issue the NPDES permit as proposed; (2) issue the NPDES permit with certain conditions; or (3) deny the NPDES permit. The issuance of the NPDES permit as proposed would allow SWEPCO/CLECO to construct and operate the power plant as described in Section 3.5 and to discharge wastewater to the limits set forth in the permit. However, EPA may determine that special conditions should be added to the NPDES permit or other reasonable alternatives considered where necessary to minimize or avoid adverse environmental impacts. Also, EPA may deny the NPDES permit if certain environmental considerations are significantly adversely impacted and mitigation measures are unacceptable. These considerations include violations of water quality standards, significant impacts on the human environment, endangered species, cultural resources, wetlands, floodplains and prime farmlands. Denial of the NPDES permit by EPA could cause SWEPCO/CLECO to redesign the project for no effluent discharge or pursue the no action alternative.

3.7 ALTERNATIVES AVAILABLE TO OTHER PERMITTING FEDERAL AGENCIES

The USCE may require Section 10/404 permits for certain project activities. Similar to EPA, alternatives for these permits include: 1) approval, 2) approval with conditions, modifications and/or consideration of other reasonable alternatives, or 3) disapproval.

3.8 OTHER REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES

Other reasonable alternatives, not within the jurisdiction of the lead agency or any cooperating agency, could be discussed but none have been identified.

cooling tower blowdown with increased concentrations of dissolved solids due to evaporation. Minor wastewater streams will include surface drainage from the plant site and wastewater from sanitary facilities within the plant. Runoff from the lignite and limestone storage areas will be collected in retention ponds. Reuse of wastewater within the plant will preclude all discharges with the exception of the cooling tower blowdown, ash pond blowdown, lignite storage pile runoff, and limestone storage area runoff. Impacts of these wastewaters upon the water quality of receiving streams will be mitigated by compliance with applicable water quality standards and effluent limitations.

Wastewater discharges from the proposed project site will be subject to regulation under applicable sections of 40 CFR 423, Effluent Guidelines and Standards from Steam Electric Power Generating Stations. As the plant has been designated a "new source" by EPA, New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) are applicable (40 CFR 423.15). These standards of performance require that the pH of the effluent be within the range of 6.0 to 9.0 and further stipulate no discharges of polychlorinated biphenyl compounds (PCB's). The standards of performance also regulate discharges from low-volume waste sources, metal cleaning wastes, bottom ash and fly ash transport water, coal pile runoff storage ponds, and total residual chlorine discharges from biocide treatment systems. EPA issues NPDES permits to new source discharges with effluent limitations based upon 40 CFR 423.15.

The only continuous discharge associated with the proposed Dolet Hills Power Plant Project will be cooling tower blowdown, which will be discharged into the Red River. Additional mass-balance computations were performed to assess the impact of blowdown discharge on Red River water quality under projected worst-case discharge conditions (discharge of 3.47 cfs and sulfate, chloride, and total dissolved solids concentrations of 1,930, 500, and 3,800 mg/L, respectively) and simultaneous minimum recorded low flow conditions on the Red River, as experienced on October 30, 1956. Recorded Red River streamflows at Shreveport and Alexandria on that date were 690 and 873 cfs, respectively. The estimated Red

River discharge at Coushatta (near the proposed discharge point) on that date, based on drainage areas and the flows at Shreveport and Alexandria, was 763 cfs (see Table 4-9. Average sulfate, chloride, and TDS concentrations at Shreveport and Alexandria during the period October 21-31, 1956 are reported in the publication "Chemical Composition of Surface Waters of Louisiana, 1943-1958" published by the Louisiana Department of Public Works (1964). Based on these reported data, the estimated sulfate, chloride, and TDS concentrations for the Red River at Coushatta on October 30, 1956 are 164, 282, and 916 mg/L, respectively. The mass-balance computations indicate that the projected worst-case blowdown discharge under this low flow regime would increase sulfate, chloride and TDS concentrations to 172, 283, and 929 mg/L, respectively (percentage increases of 0.35 percent, 4.88 percent, and 1.42 percent, respectively). The projections indicate potential increases in sulfate, chloride, and TDS concentrations, and a minor adverse effect on Red River water quality under these conditions.

It is noted that these projections are for a very infrequent combination of worst-case discharge and the historical minimum flow during the 51-year period of record 1929-1979. Even without the proposed discharge, the water quality under these low flow conditions would already be degraded in terms of dissolved constituents, with state water quality standards for Segment 100010 (sulfate -112 mg/l, chloride -184 mg/l, and TDS -780 mg/l) being exceeded for all three parameters.

The retention ponds designed to collect runoff from the lignite storage pile area and limestone storage pile area, within the plant site boundary, will have intermittent discharges in response to rainfall. Discharges from these ponds into Mundy Bayou will be subject to NPDES new source requirements for total suspended solids (50 mg/l maximum). Additionally, the pond will be sized to treat the runoff resulting from a 10-year, 24-hour storm event.

Transportive Systems

Operations effects of the transportive systems on the surface water resources of the area will be related primarily to the transbasin diversion of water from Toledo Bend Reservoir in the Sabine River Basin to the Red River Basin. A maximum of approximately 20,000 acre-feet per year for two units will be diverted from Toledo Bend Reservoir, as makeup to the plant water use systems. The 20,000 acre-feet of water per year diverted from Toledo Bend Reservoir, as proposed, would cause an adverse impact to the hydroelectric power project, resulting in an estimated reduction in power generation of over 1 million kilowatt-hours per year. A portion of the diverted water will ultimately enter the Red River as blowdown discharge.

Any consumptive use of water due to evaporation and other losses represents an unavoidable deficit in the overall water balance of the area. However, the proposed diversion of power plant makeup water from the Sabine River Basin to the Red River Basin is not expected to result in adverse impacts on the water resources of either basin. Toledo Bend Reservoir was developed as a multi-purpose water supply project, and the reservoir's firm yield exceeds existing commitments (URS/Forrest and Cotton, Inc., 1979). The reservoir's firm yield of 1,900,000 acre-feet per year is equally apportioned between the States of Texas and Louisiana in accordance with the Sabine River Compact. As of January 1982, the Sabine River Authority of Louisiana had made firm water supply committments for only 39,200 acre-feet (35 MGD) per year out of their total supply of 950,000 acre-feet. Therefore, Toledo Bend Reservoir is capable of supplying a reliable source of makeup water for the proposed Dolet Hills Power Plant without creating shortages in the Sabine River Basin. Although power plant discharges to the Red River will represent a gain in streamflow due to introduction of water from an out-of-basin supply source, this

4.5.1.2 Construction Impacts of the Proposed Project

Plant Site

Plant site construction will impact local biological communities by the direct elimination of vegetation. Of the 1,768 acres on the site, about 553.0 acres of vegetation will be preempted by construction of the proposed power plant facilities, the ash pond, the makeup water pond, and the site pipeline corridor leading to the power plant from the makeup water pond. This area presently includes about 330.7 acres of upland forest, 46.8 acres of cutover/regeneration, 170.9 acres of bottomland forest, and 4.6 acres of grassland (Table 4-15). An additional 9 acres of vegetation will be cleared for utilization during construction activities. Some small areas of aquatic wetlands are present within the plant site, primarily in the form of small intermittent creeks; however, these areas are very limited in areal extent, representing approximately 8 acres of the total plant site acreage.

Construction within the plant site boundary will be performed in such a manner as to minimize adverse impacts on the vegetational communities adjacent to and downstream from the plant site. Local air quality impacts are expected to be similar to those from rural agricultural activities. Primary production in vegetation immediately adjacent to construction sites may be reduced due to dust accumulation on foliage or foliar injury due to exhaust emissions. During construction activities, erosion will be controlled by commonly accepted procedures such as sedimentation ponds, hay-bale barriers, and diversion ditches. As soon as possible after construction activities cease within the site pipeline corridor and the ancillary activities area, perennial grasses recommended by the local state agricultural extension agent will be planted to control erosion permanently. The margins of the makeup water and ash ponds will be allowed to revegetate naturally with herbs and shrubs, though regrowth of shoots and root sprouts of woody species. Also, grasses recommended by the state agricultural extension service will be planted in the operational ROW as soon as feasible following construction to prevent erosion.

4.5.1.3 Operations Impacts of the Proposed Project

Plant Site

Operation of the plant site facilities will result in the revegetation of areas cleared or otherwise disturbed during construction. The extent to which revegetation is accomplished will depend on management policies and the types of reclamation plans to be implemented. The site pipeline corridor site (30.6 acres) will be maintained as grassland for the life of the project or longer. The makeup water and ash ponds (137.3 and 78.9 acres, respectively) will be allowed to naturally revegetate with herbs and shrubs around their margins, although the establishment of trees will be prevented. The remaining 306.2 acres comprising the proposed power plant facilities site will be artificially surfaced and will not, for the most part, be allowed to revegetate for the life of the project (30 years) or longer. In the 1,215-acre ancillary activities zone, only 9 acres are proposed to be cleared for the project; these will be allowed to revegetate naturally unless erosion is a factor.

Impacts to vegetation resulting from power plant emissions are expected to be minimal since NAAQS will be met. Concentrations of SO_2 predicted from operation of the proposed plant and the potential impacts on vegetation are discussed in Sec. 4.3.3.

Regional impacts on vegetation due to air contaminants are expected to be insignificant. The predicted low stack emissions of suspended particulates (fly ash), SO_2, and NO_x will not have any adverse effects on the region as a whole due to dispersion. When stack emissions from the proposed power plant are reviewed in

4.5.1.4 Combined Impacts of the Power Plant and Transportive Systems

Project construction will preempt a total of about 562 acres within the plant site boundary and 1,045.6 acres within the transportive systems ROW. During plant operation, about 156 acres within the plant site will be restored as either mowed grassland or aquatic habitat. The power plant facilities site (306.2 acres) will not be allowed to revegetate for the life of the project (30 years) or longer. During transportive systems operation, 969.2 acres of operation ROW will be maintained as low herbaceous or shrub communities. The combined impacts of the power plant and transportive systems should not exceed the sum of their separate parts.

4.5.2 Wildlife

4.5.2.1 No Action Alternative

Plant Site

The proposed Dolet Hills Power Plant Project lies within the Austroriparian Biotic Province, which stretches from the piney woods of eastern Texas through the southeastern United States to the Atlantic Ocean (Dice, 1943). This biotic province is characterized by extensive forests of pines and hardwoods and by numerous swamps, marshes, and other wetlands. The plant site is located within the western portion of the Austroriparian in a vegetational area referred to as the Oak-Pine Forest Region (Braun, 1950). The plant communities (and thus wildlife habitats) of the plant site are generally typical of other parts of the Austroriparian; however, wetland habitat types are poorly represented. The vertebrate fauna of the Dolet Hills Power Plant Project is also generally typical of that occurring over most of the Austroriparian Biotic Province. As would be expected, the majority of the wildlife species are forest- or wetland-associated. No species of wildlife is considered endemic to northwestern Louisiana; however, two distinct subspecies with limited ranges, the very uncommon Louisiana Pine Snake (*Pituophis melano*

Furbearers have a major economic and recreational importance in Louisiana. In fact, Lowery (1974) reported Louisiana is the leading fur-producing State on the North American continent. Except for the Raccoon, Virginia Opossum, and Striped Skunk, however, furbearers do not appear especially numerous in the project area. They are most abundant in wooded stands, especially the bottomland forests.

Threatened or Endangered Species

Four species of terrestrial vertebrates considered endangered by the FWS (FR 45(99):33768-781) can potentially occur on the proposed Dolet Hills plant site. These are the Red-cockaded Woodpecker (Picoides borealis), Bald Eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus), Peregrine Falcon (Falco peregrinus), and American Alligator. However, none of these species were observed in the area during field surveys, and according to FWS there are no Federally listed, proposed or candidate species known to occur in the immediate vicinity of the proposed power plant site (Hickman, 1981).

On 1 September 1981 and 5 February 1982, EPA approved pre-construction clearing activities on 150 and 100 acres, respectively, of the plant site. Prior to the initiation of clearing activities, the 150-acre area was walked by a forestry consultant who is familiar with Red-cockaded Woodpecker nest signs. A 40-acre tract included trees that were mature enough to be marginally suitable for woodpecker activity; however, the understory was in excess of 15 feet in height and not compatible with the woodpecker's nesting requirements. No evidence of Red-cockaded Woodpeckers was found. Subsequently, surveys of the entire plant site area (1,768 acres) were conducted. Results of the evaluation indicate it is highly improbable that Red-cockaded Woodpeckers inhabit the plant area.

shelter, water, territory, and nesting sites from its habitat, and any given area of habitat will have only a certain amount of these resources (Dempster, 1975). The carrying capacity of a habitat for a species is determined by the availability of these resources and, in particular, the availability of critical limiting resources. The Red-cockaded Woodpecker, for instance, in the absence of required nesting trees (i.e., pine trees with red heart disease or softer than normal heart wood) will not inhabit otherwise suitable feeding habitat in an upland forest. Other species similarly are limited by their resource requirements although some have much more general needs than others. In many cases, natural history data are lacking to determine an animal's detailed niche requirements.

Preconstruction activities have resulted in the clearing of 250 acres of upland habitat (with prior approval from EPA). These and subsequent clearing activities will result in the direct destruction of many forms of wildlife that are not mobile to the extent of being able to avoid construction operations. These include species of small amphibians, reptiles, mammals and some age classes of birds. Larger, more mobile species of wildlife avoid the initial clearing activity and immigrate into adjacent habitats. However, as previously mentioned, these habitats possess only a given amount of resources. Unless data are available to the contrary, it should be assumed for the purposes of impacts analysis that these habitats are at their carrying capacity for the species that live there. Thus, where new individuals are forced into such habitats, competition for resources will occur resulting in increased mortality and/or decreased reproduction such that faunal densities will eventually return to the levels the habitats will support.

The most significant habitat losses due to construction of the power plant will be the removal of 141 acres of bottomland forest. The high value of bottomland forest to a variety of wildlife species has been well documented. Species that will be most affected by bottomland removal include important game or furbearing animals such as the White-tailed Deer, Gray Squirrel, Raccoon, Wood Duck, and other typical bottomland-inhabiting species.

Removal of upland forest, although much larger in areal extent (378 acres including regeneration forest), does not have the significance of

4.6 CULTURAL RESOURCES (PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC)

4.6.1 No Action Alternative

The following description of existing prehistoric and historic resources of the plant site and transportive systems is summarized from Heartfield, Price and Greene (HPG), 1980 and EH&A, 1981b, respectively. Plant site investigations included both literature search and 100 percent field survey of 960 acres of the 1,768-acre tract, while transportive systems focused on literature investigations at the offices of the Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, State of Louisiana only.

4.6.1.1 Plant Site

No previously identified sites, structures or objects within the surveyed area of the proposed power plant site are listed on and/or are being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Further, field investigations revealed a total of six historic sites and no prehistoric sites within the power plant site. None of the six historic sites (all 20th Century) are considered significant and eligible for inclusion into the NRHP.

4.6.1.2 Transportive Systems

Within the proposed transmission line corridor is one recorded cultural site (16DS232). The site consists of an abandoned historic pyramided house. Available records do not indicate it to be eligible for the NRHP.

Two cultural sites are recorded adjacent to or within the proposed makeup water pipeline corridor. A prehistoric site (16DS233) has been previously excavated and judged not to be significant. The second site (16DS187) is the Mansfield Battle Site and is listed on the NRHP.

One recorded site is located within the proposed railroad spur and discharge water pipeline corridor. Available records indicate that it is not eligible for the NRHP.

An examination of topographic maps indicates the proposed transportive systems will cross several waterways with a high potential for cultural sites. These include Cow Bayou, Bayou San Patricio, Clifton Bayou, Bayou Pierre, Buffalo Bayou, Bayou Loup, Siphorien Bayou, Bayou Na Bonchasse, Caney Bayou, McGee Bayou, Rambin Bayou, and Grand Bayou.

A number of cemeteries are also present. These include St. Ann's Church Cemetery, Mt. Washington Church Cemetery, an unnamed cemetery southeast of East Mission Church, Mt. Moriah Church Cemetery, Slone Cemetery, an unnamed cemetery south of St. Ann's Church, and an unnamed cemetery east of Carmel. These seven cemeteries are within the transmission line corridor and should be easily avoided during construction.

4.6.2 Construction Impacts

4.6.2.1 Plant Site and Transportive Systems

Preconstruction clearing of 150 acres destroyed a non-standing house site with recent artifacts that was not considered eligible for nomination to the NHRP (see letter dated 1 September 1981). Subsequent construction activities within the surveyed area of the plant site boundary may damage or destroy the five remaining historic (20th century) sites; however, none are eligible for nomination to the NRHP and no adverse impacts are anticipated. EPA has approved the clearing of another 100 acres in the surveyed area but no sites will be impacted (see letter dated 5 February 1982). Additional areas within the plant site and transportive system corridors will be surveyed in accordance with a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) among EPA, the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation before any additional construction clearing or activities commence.

The MOA, which outlines specific procedures to be followed for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, will become effective after consultation is completed and it has been signed by both the Louisiana SHPO and EPA, and then signed and ratified by the Advisory Council. Compliance with this MOA as a condition to the NPDES permit should adequately protect and eliminate or minimize adverse impacts to cultural resources.

Services

Both gross receipts and the number of service establishments increased in all project area parishes between 1972 and 1977. DeSoto Parish reported 118 service firms in 1977 with 80 located in Mansfield. Total service industry receipts in DeSoto Parish were over $4.0 million, up from $1.9 million in 1972.

Natchitoches Parish reported 198 service establishments with 158 located in the City of Natchitoches. Industry receipts totaled $10.3 million in 1977, an increase of over 100 percent since 1972. Ninety-four percent of the sales originated in the parish seat of Natchitoches. Sabine Parish reported sales receipts of $4.1 million from 120 establishments, while Red River Parish had receipts of $1.6 million from 47 establishments (U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980c).

Mining

Approximately 80 percent of all well gas and 95 percent of all casinghead gas in Louisiana is found in DeSoto and Natchitoches parishes, respectively (Louisiana Department of Conservation, 1979).

Lignite development is rapidly becoming a major component of the mining activity in the four-parish area. It is estimated that in DeSoto Parish alone, the lignite reserves are capable of producing over 546 million tons of coal, an equivalent of 1.3 billion barrels of oil (Roland, 1978).

Agriculture

Agricultural income in the four-parish area is dominated by livestock and timber projection. Livestock sales accounted for over 48 percent of all agricultural products sold in 1974. Timber production was valued at $33.4 million in 1980, a decrease of approximately 13.5 percent from the total 1979 stumpage value (Louisiana Forestry Commission, 1981).

Income Characterics

Personal Income

Because total personal income increased throughout the project area parishes from 1974 to 1978, local personal income accounted for a greater share of total State personal income than in 1974. Per capita income also evidenced a faster growth on the local level vis-a-vis State income growth. Project area per capita income averaged a 70 percent share of total State per capita income in 1974 compared to 73 percent in 1978 (U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau Economic Analysis, 1980). Overall increases in per capita income in the project area have led to a larger proportion of disposable income being spent on non-durable consumer goods. This is indicated in the growth of retail sales for furniture, apparel, and eating and drinking establishments.

Personal Income by Industry Source

The personal income distribution by industry source in the project area in 1978 paralleled the State distribution with manufacturing, trades and services accounting for the majority of earnings. The manufacturing sector ranked first in DeSoto, Red River and Sabine parishes, although total manufacturing income was actually greater in Natchitoches Parish than in DeSoto and Red River parishes. The trades sector ranked first in Natchitoches Parish (U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, 1980).

The mining sector as a source of income also increased in importance in recent years, experiencing considerable gains in DeSoto Parish and the State as a whole due to appreciating oil and gas prices.

oped forestry. Major land uses within the railroad spur corridor are cropland, pastureland, and undeveloped forestland.

4.8.2 Construction Impacts of the Proposed Project

4.8.2.1 Plant Site

Major construction activities associated with the proposed Dolet Hills Power Plant Project are estimated to begin in June 1982. Land-use impacts will become increasingly evident throughout the construction phase, beginning with clearing of the site through commencement of operations. Anticipated acreages for all various project components, and the current land uses, are shown in Table 4-28. The 306.2-acre plant facilities area will replace 265.5 acres of forestry and 40.7 acres of undeveloped forestry. Ash ponds and the makeup water pond will replace 78.9 acres of forestry. The makeup water pond will require construction of a retention dam across Sawmill Creek, impeding natural flow for the long-term. Approximately 30.6 acres of undeveloped forest will be replaced by the site pipeline corridor. The ancillary activities zone of the project site is presently forest, 966.0 acres, undeveloped forest, 241.8 acres, and pasture, 7.3 acres; only 9 acres (undefined) in this zone will be impacted during construction activities.

Although some structures constructed on the plant site may be temporary, the majority of the site will remain disturbed for the long term. Indirect land-use effects of construction of the proposed plant site will be caused by the removal of existing land uses in the project area for homes, utilities, etc. for construction-related in-migrants.

4.8.2.2 Transportive Corridors

Short-term impacts associated with construction of the transportive corridor include the use of 631.4 acres for the transmission line, 182.9 acres for the railroad spur, 221.3 acres for the makeup water pipeline and 10.5 acres for the blowdown discharge pipeline (Table 4-29). Predominant land uses among the total 1,046.1 acres affected by construction are developed (27.5 percent) and undeveloped (31.2 percent) forestry. During construction of the proposed transportive systems, attention will be paid to sensitive land uses that they may traverse (particularly commercial forestland). Adjustments in proposed ROW will be made as necessary to cause the least adverse impact on these areas.

4.8.3 Operations Impacts of the Proposed Project

4.8.3.1 Power Plant

Land-use impacts of operations of the proposed Dolet Hills Power Plant are equivalent to those discussed as construction-related (i.e., removal of existing land uses on the site). Additional changes in area land use caused by operations of the plant include impairment of the project site's potential for land uses other than industrial uses. However, other land-use plans for the project area have not been formulated at this time (Calhoun, 1981).

The permanent removal of approximately 482 acres of forested land (Table 4-28) from production can be assessed by estimating value and production of standing pine on the site. Hardwood is considered a secondary product in this area, used mostly for cross-ties and fuel (LFC, 1981). Potential production for DeSoto Parish is estimated at two cords per acre per year of pine pulpwood, or 500-1,000 board feet per acre per year of pine sawtimber. Values (1981 dollars) are estimated to be $12-$18 per cord or $200-$280 per 1,000 board feet. Thus, a loss of from $18,480 to $215,600 (1981) per year is possible due to construction of the proposed project. The lesser figure assumes utilization of forested areas for pulpwood at $12 per cord, and the higher figure assumes utilization for sawtimber at 1,000 board feet per acre, at the maximum value of $280/1,000 board feet. The usable timber from plant site preparation will be removed and sold prior to further construction.

4.8.3.2 Transportive Corridors

Land-use impacts associated with operations of the proposed transportive systems include 631.4 acres for the transmission line, 182.9 acres for the railroad spur, 147.3 acres for the makeup water pipeline, and 7.8 acres for the blowdown discharge pipeline (Table 4-29). Types of land uses most affected by long-term operations impacts are developed (36.1 percent) and undeveloped (36.5 percent) forestry.

4.8.4 Combined Impacts

An approximate total of 1,610 acres of land will be impacted by the proposed power plant and associated transportive systems (Tables 4-28 and 4-29). Developed forestland accounts for approximately 770 acres, of the total land disturbed. The power plant and transportive systems will remove an additional 397 acres of undeveloped forestland. Other major affected land uses include cropland (179.9 acres) and pastureland (175 acres).

Additional impacts will be felt by increased urbanization due to construction and operations in-migrant population into the surrounding area. Land-use controls in DeSoto Parish consist of parish-wide subdivision and mobile home park ordinances. Both attempt to ensure compatibility of future land uses, and rational land development, by requiring utility, density, and other developmental standards; additionally, all subdivisions and mobile home parks must be approved by the DeSoto Parish Planning Commission, which reviews proposed development. Other land-use controls under consideration by the Planning Commission include a solid waste disposal ordinance and a water course/ground-water impact ordinance. The DeSoto Parish Planning Commission is taking an active role in growth management by means of these land-use controls. This advisory commission develops recommendations, including land-use control ordinances, for the parish supervisors.

The applicant has submitted a PSD permit application to EPA and a draft permit has been issued that complies with NSPS, NAAQS, and PSD regulations. In addition, BACT will be applied to emissions sources at the power plant (see Sec. 4.3, Climatology/Air Quality).

10/404 U.S. Corps of Engineers Permit

The Department of the Army (USCE) permit program is authorized by Section 10 of the River and Harbor Act of 1899, Section 404 of Public Law 92-500 and Section 103 of Public Law 92-532. These laws require permits to authorize structure and work in navigable waters of the U.S., the discharge of dredge material for the purpose of ocean dumping. Through this permit program the USCE seeks to protect the quality of the nation's water resources and to maintain water quality by protecting swamps, marshes, and similar wetland resources.

USCE permits will be required from the Fort Worth District, for the intake structure in the Toledo Bend Reservoir and from the New Orleans District for railroad spur construction in the Bayou Pierre/Red River floodplain area.

2.0 COORDINATION

EPA and the applicant SWEPCO/CLECO have continued coordination activities since the distribution of the Draft EIS to insure cooperation and communication with all interested parties. Comments received during the public review period are presented in Section 2.1. Letters, notices, and other coordination documentation are presented in chronological order at the end of each subsection of Section 2.2 below and supplement Section 5.0, Coordination, of the Draft EIS.

2.1 COMMENTS AND RESPONSES TO THE DRAFT EIS

The following letters were received during the 45-day comment period on the Draft EIS. EPA's responses to numbered comments immediately follow each letter.

RECEIVED
NOV 16 [illegible]
[illegible]

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

ER 81/2108

NOV 12 1981

Ms. Frances E. Phillips
Acting Regional Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region VI
1201 Elm Street
Dallas, Texas 75270

Dear Ms. Phillips:

Thank you for your letter of September 18, 1981, transmitting copies of the draft environmental impact statement for the Dolet Hills Electric Power Project, Mansfield and De Sota Parishes, Louisiana. We have the following comments:

Operations Impacts (Plant Site)

1. Streamflow records at U.S. Geological Survey's gaging stations on the Red River at Shreveport and Alexandria indicate minimum discharges of 690 cfs and 873 cfs, respectively, on October 30, 1956. We suggest that consideration of projected water-quality worst-case conditions of cooling-tower blowdown discharging into the Red River also should include the potential for adverse effects on the quality of the Red River at minimum flows as noted on page 4-51.

2. The final statement should address the use of ground-water downgradient from the site and indicate what wells, if any, might be affected. The depth of excavation should be considered; if dewatering will be required during construction, the possibility of effects on water-bearing zones of the Naborton Formation should be assessed. Additional information on the probable nature of the dissolved solids of the ash-pond waters of table 4-3 would help in the assessment.

Fish and Wildlife Resources

3. The draft statement is generally adequate in its treatment of adverse impacts to fish and wildlife resources anticipated as a result of the proposed power plant. However, the statement lacks an adequate mitigation plan to compensate for unavoidable losses of fish and wildlife resources. Although various mitigation measures are mentioned within the statement, no specific plan is identified to mitigate losses of fish and wildlife resources.

The final statement should describe the proposed mitigation plan that would be an integral part of the project.

Cultural Resources

4. The proposed project will not impact any present, proposed or potential unit of the National Park System; nor any present, proposed or potential unit of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System or the National Trails System.

We acknowledge the planning done with the State Historic Preservation Officer, as requested in earlier planning stages; however, the final statement should include the following information:

> "In the event of an emergency discovery of archeological resources during construction, the proper contact is the Secretary of the Interior through the Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Interagency Archeological Services, Washington, D.C. 20243, telephone (202) 272-3750."

We hope these comments will be helpful to you in the preparation of a final statement.

Sincerely,

Bruce Blanchard, Director
Environmental Project Review

RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

FROM:

U.S. Department of the Interior
Office of the Secretary
Washington, D.C. 20240

12 November 1981

Comment	Response
1.	The EIS has been revised to incorporate the comment; see pp. 1-5, 1-6 of this document.
2.	With respect to potentially affected uses of ground water down-gradient of the ash ponds, the well inventory conducted for the baseline investigation indicated that the nearest well is about 1 mile east-southeast of the proposed ash ponds. Given this distance and the fact that the ash ponds will be keyed into an underlying clay layer, adverse impacts to ground-water users are not anticipated (see p. 4-26, Draft EIS). The depth of excavation for ash pond dams is expected to be shallow, being on the order of 20 to 30 feet. Therefore, any effects of dewatering, if required, will be localized, and no adverse drawdown affects are anticipated (see p. 4-27, Draft EIS). The ash pond water quality (Table 4-3) gives the major constituents (cations and anions) expected in the ponds. Other constituents might be iron, manganese, potassium and trace metals. It is noted that the 2,000 mg/L of TDS is in excess of the summation of the constituents listed. The sum is 967 mg/L. The remaining 1,033 mg/L allows for those constituents not analyzed. However, the 2,000 mg/L of TDS is believed to be conservative and based upon the concentrations given for the cations and anions, TDS will most probabaly range from 1,000 - 1,100 mg/L (see p. 4-27, Draft EIS).
3.	Mitigative measures to offset adverse impacts include 1) clearing only those areas of the plant site that are necessary for project construction and operation; 2) revegetating cleared areas during maintenance of these areas both around the power plant site and along the transportative systems ROW during operation to enhance

RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

Comment	Response
	the diversity of local vegetational/wildlife habitats; and 3) increasing and diversifying aquatic habitats. The EIS has been revised to incorporate the comment; see pp 1-8 through 1-11 and 1-14 through 1-17.
4.	Concur. The EPA will notify the Interagency Archaeolgical Services if discoveries are made during construction. This coordination procedure is incorporated into the Memorandum of Agreement.

United States
Department of
Agriculture

Soil
Conservation
Service

3737 Government Street
Alexandria, LA 71301

November 12, 1981

RECEIVED
NOV 14 19
S & A DIVISION

Mr. Clinton B. Spotts
Regional EIS Coordinator
Environmental Protection Agency
1201 Elm Street
Dallas, TX 75270

Dear Mr. Spotts:

eneral As requested, we have reviewed the draft EIS for the Dolet Hills Power Plant Project, Northwestern Louisiana. This EIS points out that provisions are being made for controlling erosion, revegetation of disturbed areas, and management of water during and after construction. Efforts should be made to insure that disturbed areas are revegetated with perennial species immediately after construction.

About 24 percent of the areas within the makeup water pipeline corridor are classified as prime farmland. Fourteen percent of the transmission line corridor and 43 percent of the blowdown pipeline corridors are classified as prime farmland. Construction activities will be temporary and no permanent conversion of prime farmland to other uses is anticipated.

1. Soils of the power plant site are not classified as prime farmland. Please refer to my letter to Mr. William B. Hathaway, August 31, 1981, concerning the Dolet Hills Power Plant EIS process. In that letter, we described Kirvin fine sandy loam, 1-5% slopes, as being classified as prime farmland. This soil has recently been deleted from the list of prime farmland because of acidity. The information presented in your draft EIS, September 18, 1981, is correct. The five soil mapping units present on the power plant site (figure 4-6) are not classified as prime farmland.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide these comments.

Sincerely,

Joseph C. Branan
Alton Mangum **Acting**
State Conservationist

cc: Norman Berg, Chief, SCS, Washington, D.C.
Thomas Rockenbaugh, Assistant Chief, SW, Washington, D. C.
Billy M. Johnson, Director, STSC, Fort Worth, TX
Director, Environmental Services, SCS, Washington, D.C.

RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

FROM:

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Soil Conservation Service
3737 Government Street
Alexandria, Louisiana 71301

12 November 1981

Comment	Response
General	Areas where erosion control is necessary are normally reseeded with rye or perennial grasses such as bermuda. Other areas around the plant site will be allowed to revegetate naturally.
1.	No response necessary.

GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Washington, D.C. 20230

NOV 6 1981

RECEIVED
NOV 12 1981
S & A DIVISION

Mr. Clinton B. Spotts
Regional EIS Coordinator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region VI
1201 Elm Street
Dallas, Texas 75270

Dear Mr. Spotts:

1. This is in reference to your draft environmental impact statement entitled, "Dolet Hills Power Plant Project, Northwestern Louisiana." The enclosed comment from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration is forwarded for your consideration.

Thank you for giving us an opportunity to provide this comment, which we hope will be of assistance to you. We would appreciate receiving four copies of the final environmental impact statement.

Sincerely,

Robert T. Miki
Director of Regulatory Policy

Enclosure Memo from: Robert B. Rollins
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOAA

RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

FROM:
General Counsel of the
U.S. Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20230

6 November 1981

Comment	Response
1.	No response necessary.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL OCEAN SURVEY
Rockville Md 20852

October 9, 1981

RECEIVED
NOV 12
S & A DIVISION

TO: PP/EC - Joyce M. Wood

FROM: OA/C5 - Robert B. Rollins

SUBJECT: DEIS 8110.05 - Dolet Hills Power Plant Project, Northwestern Louisiana

The subject statement has been reviewed within the areas of the National Ocean Survey's (NOS) responsibility and expertise, and in terms of the impact of the proposed action on NOS activities and projects.

1. Geodetic control survey monuments may be located in the proposed project area. If there is any planned activity which will disturb or destroy these monuments, NOS requires not less than 90 days' notification in advance of such activity in order to plan for their relocation. NOS recommends that funding for this project includes the cost of any relocation required for NOS monuments. For further information about these monuments, please contact Mr. John Spencer, Director, National Geodetic Information Center (OA/C18) or Mr. Charles Novak, Chief, Network Maintenance Branch (OA/C172), at 6001 Executive Boulevard, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

FROM:	U.S. Department of Commerce National Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin. National Ocean Survey Rockville, Maryland 20852	9 November 1981

Comment	Response
1.	No monuments have been located in the plant site or the railroad spur during surveying activities or initial plant site clearing. Survey contractors will locate and preserve any such monument that may found. If geodetic control survey monuments are located, the NOS will be notified by SWEPCO 90 days in advance of any activity that would disturb or destroy these monuments. There are no Federal funds associated with this project that could contribute to relocation costs.

RECEIVED
NOV 4 1981
S & A DIVISION

State of Louisiana

DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
400 ROYAL STREET
NEW ORLEANS 70130
504/342-5864

JESSE J. GUIDRY
SECRETARY

DAVID C. TREEN
GOVERNOR

October 26, 1981

Mr. Clinton B. Spotts
Regional EIS Coordinator
EPA, Region 6
1201 Elm St.
Dallas, TX 75270

RE: Draft EIS
Dolet Hills Power Plant Project

Dear Mr. Spotts:

Personnel of the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries have reviewed the above referenced project and offer the following comment.

1. We strongly recommend the maintenance of right-of-ways to be done with mechanical means instead of using herbicides.

We appreciate the opportunity to review this project during early planning stages.

Sincerely,

Jesse J. Guidry

Jesse J. Guidry
Secretary

JJG:FOD:cgd

RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

FROM:

State of Louisiana
Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
400 Royal Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

26 October 1981

Comment	Response
1.	SWEPCO prefers the option of using herbicides on its ROW because it is the most economical method, however; SWEPCO does not spray any property on which the property owner has requested herbicides not be applied.

REGION VI

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
FORT WORTH REGIONAL OFFICE
221 WEST LANCASTER AVENUE
P.O. BOX 2905
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76113

IN REPLY REFER TO:

RECEIVED
NOV 2
S & A DIVISION

October 29, 1981

Mr. Clinton B. Spotts
Regional EIS Coordinator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1201 Elm Street
Dallas, Texas 75270

Dear Mr. Spotts:

1. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Dolet Hills Power Plant Project, Northwestern Louisiana, has been reviewed in the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Dallas Area Office and Fort Worth Regional Office, and it has been determined that the Department's concerns have been disclosed adequately without adverse impact or involvement.

Sincerely,

Victor J. Hancock
Environmental Clearance Officer

AREA OFFICES
DALLAS, TEXAS • LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS • NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA • OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA • SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

FROM:

Department of Housing and Urban Development
Fort Worth Regional Office
221 West Lancaster Avenue
P.O. Box 2905
Fort Worth, Texas 76113

29 October 1981

Comment	Response
1.	No response necessary.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
P. O. BOX 3929
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70821

REGION 6

October 14, 1981

IN REPLY REFER TO

EPA Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Dolet Hills Power Plant Project
Northwestern Louisiana

RECEIVED
OCT 19
S & A DIVISION

Mr. Clinton B. Spotts
Regional EIS Coordinator
EPA - Region 6
1201 Elm Street
Dallas, Texas 75270

Dear Mr. Spotts:

We have reviewed the subject document and have no comments to offer.

Sincerely yours,

for J R Skinner

J. N. McDonald
Division Administrator

RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

FROM:

U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Admininstration
P.O. Box 3929
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821

14 October 1981

Comment	Response
1.	No response necessary.

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON 20426

IN REPLY REFER TO:
OEPR-DHRA
Cooperative Studies
Environmental Impact
Statement Review
Dolet Hills
Powerplant, LA

RECEIVED
NOV 20
S & A DIVISION

NOV 17 1981

Mr. Clinton B. Spotts
Regional EIS Coordinator
EPA, Region 6
1201 Elm Street
Dallas, Texas 75270

Dear Mr. Spotts:

This is in response to the letter of September 18, 1981, from Frances E. Phillips requesting review and comments on the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Dolet Hills Powerplant in Northwestern Louisiana.

The Southwestern Electric Power Company and Central Louisiana Electric Company propose to develop, by 1986, a 1,280-megawatt lignite-fired powerplant in DeSoto Parish, Louisiana. Fuel would be mined from an area immediately south of the site, and makeup water for cooling would be diverted by pipeline from the Toledo Bend reservoir on the Sabine River, approximately 25 miles southwest of the site. Blowdown discharge would be piped 9 miles to the Red River.

We have reviewed the report as required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and regulations issued by the Council on Environmental Quality to determine any effects on matters concerning the Commission's jurisdictional responsibilities. Such responsibilities stem from the Federal Power Act and Natural Gas Act and relate to the licensing of non-Federal hydroelectric projects, participation in the planning of Federal water and power resources projects, and the regulation of construction and operation of natural gas pipeline facilities.

1. Our principal concern with the report relates to discussions on the impacts of diverting cooling water from the Toledo Bend reservoir. For example, on page 4-52, it is indicated that the Toledo Bend reservoir is a multiple-purpose water supply project, and that, since its safe yield exceeds existing commitments, there would be no shortage of supply in the Sabine River basin. We note that the Toledo Bend project is operated under a Federal Energy Regulatory Commission license by the Sabine River Authority of Louisiana and the Sabine River Authority of Texas and includes a hydroelectric powerplant. The project (FERC No. 2305) contains units totaling over 80 megawatts in installed capacity and generates about 215 million kilowatt-hours of energy per year. The project operates at a plant factor of about 30 percent and would utilize nearly all available streamflow for generation. Consequently, any diversion from the reservoir would be directly reflected

in loss of hydroelectric generation. The indicated diversion of 20,000 acre-feet per year (p. 4-52) would result in a reduction in generation of over one million kilowatt-hours per year. We believe this is a noteworthy impact that should be described in the report. Further, while the Sabine River Authority is apparently 2. agreeable to the diversion, as indicated in paragraph 3.5.1.4, we note that Commission approval would be required and that the license terms would have to be amended. This requirement should be reflected in Table 1-1.

Sincerely,

William W. Lindsay

William W. Lindsay, Director
Office of Electric Power Regulation

RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

FROM:

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
OEPR-DHRA Cooperative Studies
Environmental Impact Statement Review
Washington, D.C. 20426

17 November 1981

Comment	Response
1.	Concur. The assessment on p. 4-52 of the Draft EIS has been revised to reflect the comment; see p. 1-7 of the Final EIS.
2.	EPA recognizes, after consulting with the FERC office in Ft. Worth, that the licensee (Sabine River Authority) is responsible for the application of an amendment to the FERC license for approval of the sale of water from the Toledo Bend Reservoir. However, since the amendment is secondary to the proposed project (i.e., it does not directly involve EPA or the applicant), the approval was not included in Table 1-1 of the Draft EIS.

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Region VI Federal Center Denton, Texas 76201

November 20, 1981

RECEIVED
NOV 25 1981
S & A DIVISION

Mr. Clinton B. Spotts
Regional EIS Coordinator
EPA, Region 6
1201 Elm Street
Dallas, Texas 75270

Dear Mr. Spotts:

The following comments are in reply to your letter of September 18, 1981, and Environmental Impact Statement for Dolet Hills Power Plant Project Northwestern Louisiana in De Soto Parish, Louisiana.

1. The project appears to be located outside of the 100-year flood plain as delineated on the De Soto Parish Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM) dated January 10, 1978.

2. The EIS appears to be addressing the issues previously mentioned in our correspondence (our letters dated August 12, 1981 and August 27, 1981) concerning erosion, increased runoff, impact to the 100-year flood plain and Executive Orders 11988/11990.

We have no further comments at this time. If we may be of further assistance, please let us know by writing or calling (817) 387-5811, extension 271.

Sincerely,

Cheryl A. Hoke

Cheryl A. Hoke
Emergency Management Specialist
Natural & Technological Hazards
Division

RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

FROM: Federal Emergency Management Agency
Region VI
Federal Center
Denton, Texas 76201

17 November 1981

Comment	Response
1.	No response necessary.
2.	No response necessary.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service

Centers for Disease Control
Atlanta, Georgia 30333
(404) 262-6649

November 9, 1981

Mr. Clinton B. Spotts
Regional EIS Coordinator
Region VI, Environmental Protection
Agency
1201 Elm Street
Dallas, Texas 75270

RECEIVED
NOV 12 1981
S & A DIVISION

Dear Mr. Spotts:

We have completed our review of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for Dolet Hills Power Plant Project, Northwestern, Louisiana. We are responding on behalf of the Public Health Service.

We have no significant comments that should discourage the issuance of a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System permit. There appears to be a need for this project, and alternatives and issues have been adequately addressed. We do, however, offer two comments regarding specific facilities within the proposed project.

1. The DEIS has indicated that lining of the waste ponds may not be necessary due to low soil permeability. Our only concern lies with the ash ponds, which are considered the facilities with the maximum potential for groundwater degradation. Since the water in the ash ponds (page 4-27) will have the head potential to flow from the ponds into the local groundwater regime, we suggest that added precautions be taken in the design of these ponds. In the absence of a secure lining, we recommend that monitoring efforts be devised that would alert operators of any significant leakage into the groundwater regime.

2. The Final EIS should address the potential effects the cooling tower blowdown discharge will have on the Red River (page 3-28).

3. Reference is made to an on-site or adjacent landfill for disposal of waste slurry blowdown from the SO_2 removal system. In addition to the design information, a statement should be made regarding the State approval of landfill design and proposed operation.

Thank you for allowing us to review this draft document. We would appreciate receiving a copy of the final when it becomes available.

Sincerely yours,

Frank S. Lisella, Ph.D.
Chief, Environmental Affairs Group
Environmental Health Services Division
Center for Environmental Health

RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

FROM: Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control
Atlanta, Georgia 30333

9 November 1981

Comment	Response
1.	Adequate precautions will be taken in the final design of the ash disposal ponds. Lining the ponds is not being considered because of the low permeability of subsurface soils (4.8×10^{-9} to 3.9×10^{-8} cm/sec; page 4-22 and 4-24, 25 of the DRAFT EIS). As required by State or Federal regulations, operational ground-water monitoring will be performed.
2.	See Sec. 1.0, pp. 1-5, 1-6 and USDOI comment No. 1.
3.	SWEPCO will design a landfill and will obtain the appropriate solid waste permit from LDNR.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P. O. BOX 60267
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70160

RECEIVED
DEC 2 1981
S & A DIVISION

IN REPLY REFER TO
LMNPD-RE

30 November 1981

Mr. Clinton B. Spotts
Regional EIS Coordinator
Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6
1201 Elm Street
Dallas, TX 75270

Dear Mr. Spotts:

This is in response to your form letter dated 18 September 1981 requesting comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the proposed Dolet Hills Power Plant.

The DEIS has been reviewed relative to our functional area of responsibility and expertise and we offer the following comments:

a. SPECIFIC COMMENTS.

(1) While socioeconomic impacts associated with proposed construction activities may be limited primarily to the "project area" (DeSoto, Natchitoches, Red River, and Sabine Parishes), operation of the plant and transmission system would impact on a larger area. As indicated in Sections 1-INTRODUCTION and 2-PURPOSE AND NEED, the Southwestern Electric Power Company (SWEPCO) and the Central Louisiana Electric Company, Inc. (CLECO) furnish power to many of the communities in northeast Texas, Louisiana, and western Arkansas including Shreveport, Bossier City, Texarkana, and Longview. Section 3-DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVES, 3.4.3 Alternative Transmission Facilities points out that SWEPCO plans to connect the Dolet Hills Power Plant into its transmission system at its southwest Shreveport substation in Caddo Parish. The project's economic significance to Caddo Parish and Shreveport is only briefly mentioned in Section 4-ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT ON THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT under 4.8 LAND USE, 1. No Action Alternatives. If a major purpose of the plan is to provide additional electrical power to Caddo Parish and the Shreveport area, greater emphasis should have been given to possible impacts on those areas rather than limiting the area of impact to four parishes which might receive greater impacts from the project's construction than from its operation.

(2) Page viii. The first paragraph indicates that Section 404/10 permit requirements would be met but no mention is made of Section 404/10 in Appendix A.

(3) Pages 2-1-11. Greater detail regarding the need for additional electrical power in the area and the use of coal rather than gas or oil would be helpful.

(4) Page 2-8. The first paragraph, the point made regarding SWEPCO's reserve capacity in 1987 should be clarified.

(5) Pages 3-10-12. More explanation regarding the various alternatives rejected should be given. For example, site CT-2 (paragraph 3.4.1.5) requires a shorter railroad spur, fewer displacement of residences, and only half as much land as site CT-4. Based on the information presented on pages 3-11 and 12, site CT-2 would be a more desirable location for the plant site.

(6) Pages 3-34 & 5. Impacts on drainage due to a significant landfill should be discussed in greater detail including specific areas affected.

(7) Page 3-70. Paragraph 3.6 ALTERNATIVES AVAILABLE TO EPA and paragraph 3.7 ALTERNATIVES AVAILABLE TO OTHER PERMITTING FEDERAL AGENCIES should point out that one of the choices available to the regulating authorities is suggesting further consideration of other reasonable alternative sites; e.g., site CT-2.

(8) Page 4-124. Statistics presented under mining should be clarified.

(9) Page 4-125. The third sentence under Personal Income should be clarified. Per capita personal income in the four-parish area is 70 percent of the state's per capita personal income.

b. GENERAL COMMENTS

(1) In general, water quality appears to be adequately addressed. Specific water quality concerns meriting consideration in a project involving coal transportation, storage, combustion, and ash disposal are as follows:

(a) Coal transportation. Delivery will be made via 120-ton bottom dump trucks. This method would not appear to be a problem; however, coal dust and spillage should be minimized.

(b) Coal storage. The active silos would not pose a problem; however, the inactive storage pile is of major concern. Due to the presence of many water soluble trace metals and other harmful compounds, exposed coal piles have considerable pollution potential. The storage pile area should not be subject to flooding; should be covered by a pad of asphalt, concrete, or other impermeable material; and should be able to contain and direct all run-off to a treatment system. Containment normally requires diking the area. Treatment would be primarily a pit adjustment, since coal pile runoff is often below a pH of 3.0. Monitoring of treated water should also be implemented prior to its release.

(c) Coal combustion. Although primarily of air quality concern, the sulfur dioxides and nitrogen oxides which result lead to an acidification of subsequent rainfalls. In more industrialized areas of the United States, this condition is now critical. Intensive coal cleaning operations decrease the pollution potential; however, effluent from cleaning requires careful treatment.

(d) Ash disposal. Two major types of ash would be produced by the proposed facility: fly ash and bottom ash. Based on a rate of 480 tons of lignite per hour, and assuming a typical coal ash composition of 10 percent, approximately 440 tons of ash could be expected from each boiler, each day. This would result in nearly 900 tons of ash per day from the proposed facility when operated at capacity. These large pulverized coal boilers would be expected to produce this ash in a ratio of approximately 675 tons of fly ash and 225 tons of bottom ash each day. Large disposal systems would be necessary for each type of ash in order to assure proper treatment before eventual transport and sale.

(2) It is suggested that the content of paragraph 5.2.2 on page 5-2 be revised to indicate that the requested wetlands determination has been completed by the New Orleans District, the results have been received by SWEPCO and appropriate adjustments will be included in the content of the FEIS.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this DEIS.

Sincerely,

RC Lee

ROBERT C. LEE
Colonel, CE
District Engineer

RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

FROM:
Department of the Army
New Orleans District, Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160

30 November 1981

Comment	Response
a, (1)	Since electricity goes to the entire SWEPCO system and will not benefit the Caddo parish and Shreveport area any more than other users, greater emphasis would be misleading and inappropriate.
a, (2)	The response has been incorporated to supplement Appendix A. See p. 1-21 of the Final EIS.
a, (3)	As noted, the need for the project and the use of lignite as the preferred fuel source is discussed in Section 2.0 of the Draft EIS. Greater details on these subjects were available in support documents on request from EPA. For purposes of a non-technical public review, the coverage in the Draft EIS is considered adequate.
a, (4)	Page 2-8 of the Draft EIS has been revised to reflect the comment; see p. 1-3 of this document.
a, (5)	Concur. Site CT-2 is preferable from a strict environmental viewpoint as referenced. Nevertheless, in considering all environmental impacts, including economics, site CT-4 was selected. This as due primarily because site CT-4's proximity to the lignite field makes it more desirable, and its northern location is an advantage with respect to the anticipated mining since it does not encroach upon the proposed lignite field.
a, (6)	The location of the landfill has yet to be determined. Drainage impacts will be considered once this decision is made and will be incorporated appropriately into the LDNR permit.
a, (7)	Concur. Discussions in paragraphs 3.6 and 3.7 have been revised as suggested; see p. 1-4 of this document.
a, (8)	The Draft EIS has been revised; see p. 1-12 of this document.
a, (9)	The Draft EIS has been revised; see p. 1-13 of this document.
b,(1)(a-d)	Concur. No response necessary.
b, (2)	Comment acknowledged. See Sec. 2.2.1.2 on page 2-38 of this document.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
FORT WORTH DISTRICT. CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P. O. BOX 17300
FORT WORTH. TEXAS 76102

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

SWFOD-O

8 December 1981

RECEIVED
DEC 10 1981
S & A DIVISION

Mr. Clinton B. Spotts
Regional EIS Coordinator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region VI
1201 Elm Street
Dallas, Texas 75270

Dear Mr. Spotts:

My staff has completed its review of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Dolett Hills Power Plant Project, Northwestern Louisiana. In commenting on the DEIS, we found it necessary to divide our response into two categories, those comments of a general nature and items pertaining to the Department of the Army regulatory program under Section 404 and Section 10.

The limit of our jurisdiction has been defined using vegetational information furnished in baseline studies on the proposed project (Espey, Huston, and Associates, Inc. 1973), data on soils (Soil Conservation Service, 1973), and hydrology. A map is attached indicating the area of our jurisdiction in the immediate vicinity of the makeup water intake structure and transportation corridor.

A Department of the Army permit will be required for the intake structure in Toledo Bend Reservoir and pipeline construction through other streams and wetlands. Southwestern Electric Power Company and Central Louisiana Electric Company should be encouraged to make application for this authorization as soon as possible. The portion of the pipeline within our area of jurisdiction outside Toledo Bend may be authorized without formal application procedures or additional construction details. The intake structure and other construction below the ordinary high water mark of the lake will require an individual permit. Information necessary for this evaluation will include a description of the type, elevation, and amount of fill material to be used, a typical plan and cross sectional view of the intake structure and other work within the lake, dimensions of the structure, method of construction, and a detailed vicinity map of the intake structure area. It will also be necessary to evaluate the impacts of the pipeline construction on cultural resources. A pedestrian survey of the water intake area and the makeup water pipeline right-of-way will be required. Such a survey must identify cultural properties encountered and assess their eligibility (or ineligibility) for the National Register of Historic Places (NR). Consideration of the project's impacts on the Mansfield Battle site will be required including delimiting the site boundaries, and assessing cultural deposits.

The following general comments are presented in reference to our review of the cultural resource investigations presented in the DEIS and supporting studies (Inclosure 2).

a. The power plant site is defined as a 1768 acre tract (DEIS: iv) and discussed as the subject of a literature search and 100 percent survey (DEIS: 4-119). The archeological report (HPG 1980: 1) states that a 100 percent survey of 960 acres was conducted. This difference in acreage is significant and the DEIS is misleading. A 100 percent survey of the power plant site would encompass the 1,768 acres.

b. The DEIS (4-121) states that the Mansfield Battle Site, listed on the NR is 1,700 feet south of the makeup water pipeline. In a report submitted by Espey, Huston and Associates, the boundary is described as follows ... "although the land owned by the State of Louisiana is just to the south of the pipeline corridor, the area of the battle is much larger and may extend into the corridor..." (1981: 3-34). Possible impacts to the Mansfield Battle site are indicated in the 8 July 1981 letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Office of State Parks for Louisiana, published in the DEIS. The project impacts on this NR site do not appear to have been adequately considered.

c. In reference to the actions to be taken in regard to the seven known cemeteries, the DEIS does not indicate what project impacts would occur and how the cemetery boundaries would be defined and avoided (DEIS 4-120).

d. What actions would be taken in regard to the highly sensitive cultural areas which occur in the transportative corridors? (EH & A 1981: 3-35, DEIS 1981: 4-120).

e. The eligibility, or ineligibility, for the NR of the five known sites, in particular 16DS15, 16DS232 and 16DS233 is not clearly stated or supported (EH & A 1981: 3-34 DEIS 4-119).

f. The following concerns should have been discussed in the DEIS.

1. Actions to be taken should cultural deposits be discovered during construction.

2. Coordination with the State Historic Preservation Office and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended. This would generally result in a Memorandum of Agreement.

SWFOD-O
Mr. Clinton Spotts

8 December 1981

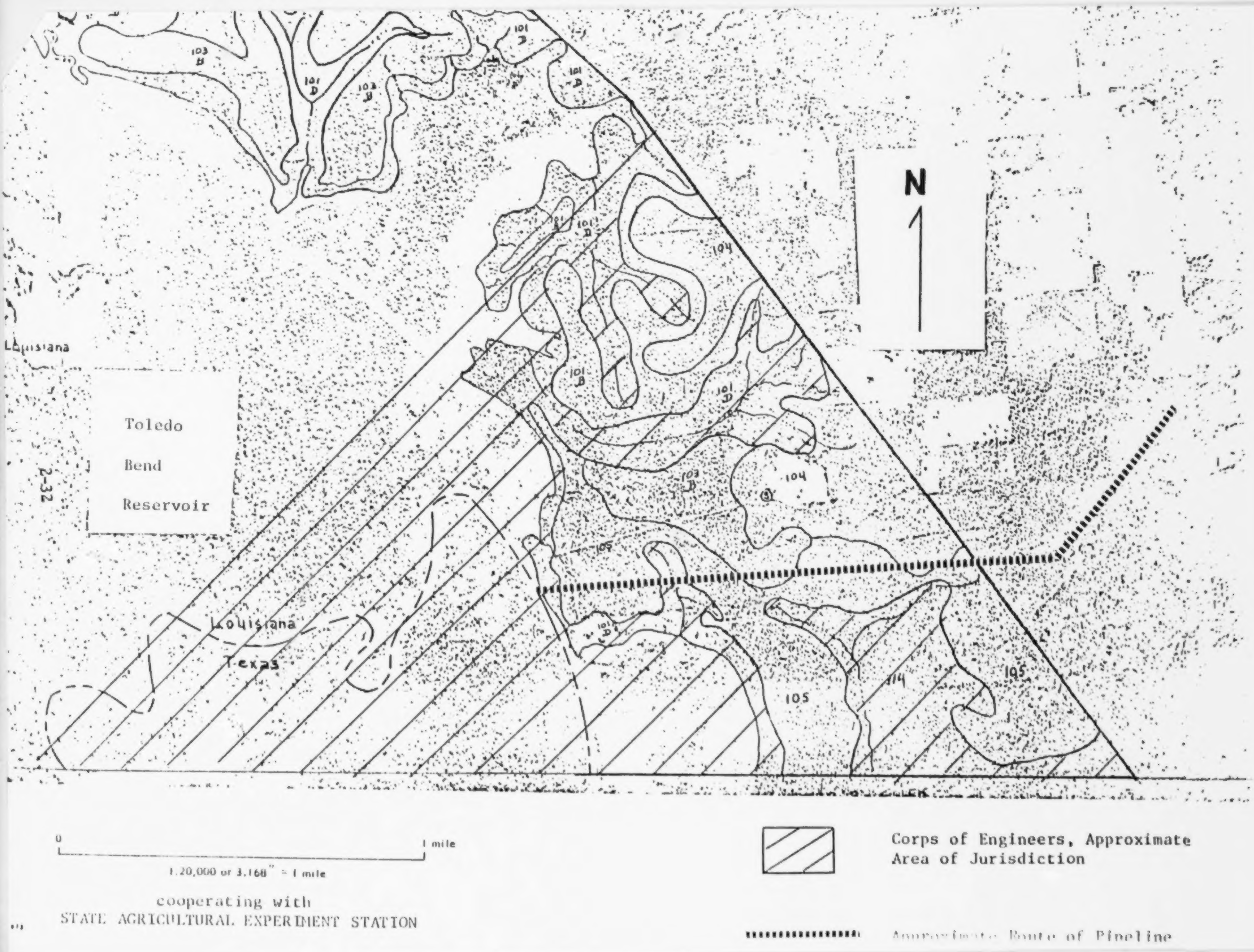
Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this project. If you have further questions concerning this letter, please contact Ms. Daphne Derven or Ms. Vicki Goodknight at 817-334-2681.

Sincerely,

L. M. Hawkins, Jr.

2 Incl
As stated

L. M. HAWKINS, JR.
Chief, Office Operations Branch


N
101 D
103 B
104
105
114
Louisiana
Texas
Toledo
Bend
Reservoir
0
1 mile
1:20,000 or 3.168" = 1 mile
cooperating with
STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
Corps of Engineers, Approximate
Area of Jurisdiction
Approximate Route of Pipeline

Bibliography

Espey, Huston and Associates (E,H&A) 1981 Baseline Environmental Studies of the Proposed Dolet Hills Power Plant Transportative Systems Corridors. Austin, Texas pp 3-33 - 3-35

Heartfield, Price and Green (H,P&G) 1980 A Cultural Resources Survey of the Power Plant Portion of the Dolet Hills Lignite Project. Monroe, Louisiana

RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

FROM:

Department of the Army
Fort Worth District, Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 17300
Fort Worth, Texas 76102

8 December 1981

Comment	Response
General	Comment acknowledged. A Section 10/404 Army Corps of Engineers permit application will be submitted for the intake structure in the Toledo Bend Reservoir.
a,b,c, d, e, f1, f2	Concur. Additional considerations to protect and/or minimize potential adverse impacts to cultural resources are being drafted in a Memorandum of Agreement among EPA, the State Historical Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (see Sec. 2.2.2.1 of this document) which has been incorporated by reference in the NPDES permit.

STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE, RECREATION AND TOURISM
OFFICE OF PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

DAVID C. TREEN
Governor

ROBERT B. DeBLIEUX
Assistant Secretary

MRS. LAWRENCE H. FOX
Secretary

December 1, 1981

RECEIVED
DEC 7 19
S & A DIVISION

Mr. Clinton B. Spotts
Regional EIS Coordinator
EPA, Region 6
1201 Elm Street
Dallas, TX 75270

Re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Dolet Hills Power Plant Project
Northwestern Louisiana

Dear Mr. Spotts:

My staff has reviewed the above-referenced document, and we have the following comments to offer.

1. Although a cultural resources survey was conducted of the power plant site and the resulting report subsequently approved by this office on September 1, 1981, there is a discrepancy between this report and the DEIS. On page 3 of the cultural resources survey report, it is stated that a 100% survey of the plant site was conducted, consisting of approximately 960 acres. On page iv of the DEIS, it is stated that the proposed plant site consists of 1768 acres. This discrepancy also shows up on maps of the plant site (Figure 3-1, page 5 of the cultural resources survey report and Figure 4-1 , page 4-3 of the DEIS). This discrepancy needs to be addressed and an explanation given as to why the remaining acreage was not surveyed.

2. Concerning the transportive systems, it is stated that a literature search was made relative to the three proposed corridors, and that, with the exception of the Mansfield Battle Park (16DS187), none of the previously recorded sites in or near the proposed alignments were significant. Consequently , it is stated on page 4-121 of the DEIS that operational impacts of the transportive systems on cultural resources should be minimal and that no adverse impact is anticipated on the Mansfield Battle Park, a National Register property.

It is our opinion that a literature search is not sufficient to reach these conclusions and that a cultural resources survey of the transportive systems corridors is warranted. Special attention should be given to that section of the proposed makeup water pipeline which passes in the vicinity of the Mansfield Battle Park, as only a portion of the battlefield is included in the existing State Commemorative Area.

DIVISION OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Finally, it is our understanding that a cultural resources survey has been done of the proposed lignite mine site and that the results will be forthcoming in a separate cultural resources survey report and in a Suplemental EIS. We will be looking forward to reviewing these reports relative to impacts on cultural resources, particularly, the Mansfield Battle Park.

Should you have any questions, please contact my staff in the Division of Archaeology.

Sincerely,

Robert B. DeBlieux
State Historic Preservation Officer

RBD:PGR:tb

c: Fort Worth District,
Corps of Engineers

RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

FROM:
Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism
Office of Program Development
Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
P.O. Box 44247
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804
1 December 1981

Comment	Response
1, 2	Concur. Additional considerations to protect and/or minimize potential adverse impacts to cultural resources are being drafted in a Memorandum of Agreement among EPA, the State Historical Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (see Sec. 2.2.2.1 of this document which has been incorporated by reference in the NPDES permit.

2.2 OTHER COORDINATION RELATING TO THE DOLET HILLS POWER PLANT PROJECT

2.2.1 Federal Agencies

2.2.1.1 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service - Section 7(c) Consultation

As indicated in Section 5.2.1 of the Draft EIS, FWS originally determined on 13 July 1981 that no listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered species were known to occur in the vicinity of the power plant site but that the more extensive areas under consideration for mining activities would require a biological assessment as set forth in Section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act.

2.2.1.2 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Section 10/404 Permit

New Orleans District

SWEPCO/CLECO requested that the New Orleans District determine the applicability of a Section 10/404 permit for the Dolet Hills Power Plant and associated transportive system on 26 August 1981. Supplemental information was provided to USCE on 9 and 18 September. On 22 September the USCE determined that dredging activities in Bayou Pierre for the construction of a railroad trestle would require a permit but that the trestle itself falls under the authority of the U.S. Coast Guard (see Section 2.2.1.3). In subsequent contacts with the New Orleans District, it was determined that the construction of the railroad would require a Section 10 permit from the USCE and that no 404 permit would be necessary. Application to the USCE for the Section 10 permit is currently in progress.

In another letter dated 1 October, the USCE determined that the proposed placement of a dam across Sawmill Creek is authorized under a nationwide permit (Paragraph 323.4-2(a)(1). Title 33, CFR).

Ft. Worth District

In a letter commenting on the Draft EIS (see Section 2.1), the Ft. Worth District also included its jurisdictional authority for the proposed power plant project. The makeup water intake structure in Toledo Bend Reservoir and a portion of the makeup water pipeline are included in the Ft. Worth District. The intake structure and other construction below the ordinary high water mark of the lake will require a USCE permit; pipeline construction within the District may be covered by a nationwide permit.

TEXAS · ARKANSAS · LOUISIANA
Southwestern Electric Power Company
P. O. BOX 21106 · SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA 71156

August 26, 1981

Mr. R. Ventola
Waterways Protection Section
New Orleans District
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P. O. Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160

RE: Section 404 Determination
Dolet Hills Power Plant
and Associated Rows

Dear Mr. Ventola:

Southwestern Electric Power Company (SWEPCO) and Central Louisiana Electric Company (CLECO) are jointly developing plans for construction of a lignite-fired power plant to be located near the town of Mansfield, in DeSoto Parish. We are now in the process of obtaining permits necessary for construction and operation of the proposed plant and its associated transportive systems. An Environmental Impact Statement is in preparation for the project.

We are aware of the regulatory requirements of the Section 404 permit program administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Consequently, we are requesting a determination from your agency as to the applicability of Section 404, as well as Section 10, to our power plant site and the railroad spur, the makeup water pipeline, the new transmission line and the wastewater discharge line rights-of-way for this project.

Enclosed is a map indicating the location of the plant site and the transportive systems. If you require any additional information, please do not hesitate to give me a call at (318)221-2604.

Your expeditious review of this request will be appreciated. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Jay A. Pruett

Jay A. Pruett
Manager of Environmental Affairs

JAP/jb
xc: Mr. J. W. Turk, Jr.
Mr. R. A. Noel
Mr. W. E. Holley
Mr. G. L. Nesbitt
Mr. W. H. Lacefield

V. 14 - - (or

(404

TEXAS · ARKANSAS · LOUISIANA

Southwestern Electric Power Company

P. O. BOX 21106 · SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA 71156

September 9, 1981

Mr. Ronald J. Ventola
Regulatory Functions Branch
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
P. O. Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160
Attention: LMNOD-S

RE: Dolet Hills Power Plant
Railroad Spur

Dear Mr. Ventola:

Pursuant to our meeting of August 27, 1981, and our telephone conversation of today, I am providing you with a plan and elevation drawing of the proposed railroad trestle across Bayou Pierre which is to be built as part of our Dolet Hills Power Plant Project. You indicated that this drawing would be very useful to you in making a 404 determination for this facility.

Also enclosed is a copy of a resolution passed by the Board of Commissioners for the Red River Levee and Drainage District which grants approval for construction of the proposed trestle from that agency.

If we can provide you with any additional information that would be of assistance to you in making a 404 determination, do not hesitate to give me a call.

Sincerely,

Jay A. Pruett

Jay A. Pruett
Manager of Environmental Affairs

JAP/jb

Enclosures (2)
xc: Mr. Ray A. Neal w/o
Mr. Winston Holley w/o

TEXAS · ARKANSAS · LOUISIANA

Southwestern Electric Power Company
P. O. BOX 21106 SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA 71156

September 18, 1981

Mr. Ronald J. Ventola
Regulatory Functions Branch
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
P. O. Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160

RE: 404 Determination
Dolet Hills Power Plant Project

Dear Mr. Ventola:

In response to your inquiry as to the flow in Sawmill Creek where the dam for the makeup water holding pond will be constructed at our proposed Dolet Hills Power Plant, I am enclosing a copy of a letter dated September 11, 1981, from Mr. Gary M. Pettit, Senior Staff Engineer with our environmental consulting firm of Espey, Huston and Associates, which indicates that the mean annual discharge of this stream is 3.3 cfs. Mr. Pettit's method of determining this discharge rate is explained in his letter.

I hope this information will be useful to you in completing your Section 404 determination for our Dolet Hills Power Plant Project. I have scheduled a site visit with your Dr. Thom Davidson to observe the plant and transportive system corridors for the existance of any significant wetlands.

If we can provide you with any additional information, please do not hesitate to give me a call.

Sincerely,

Jay A. Pruett

Jay A. Pruett
Manager of Environmental Affairs

JAP/jb
Enclosure

D.H. - 404

ESPEY, HUSTON & ASSOCIATES, INC.
Engineering & Environmental Consultants
P. O. BOX 402305
DALLAS, TEXAS 75240
(214) 669-9600

September 11, 1981

Mr. Jay A. Pruett
Manager of Environmental Affairs
Southwestern Electric Power Company
P.O. Box 21106
Shreveport, Louisiana 71156

EH&A Job
No. 621-19

Dear Jay,

The following information is in response to your inquiry regarding the mean annual discharge of Sawmill Creek at the site of the proposed makeup water pond for the Dolet Hills Power Plant.

As a component of EH&A's surface water hydrologic studies for the Dolet Hills Project, we conducted a review of streamflow data for gaged watersheds in the project vicinity and performed a correlation analysis to relate streamflow to drainage area. As noted in the attached excerpt of Section 3.1.2 from the surface-water hydrology report dated May 28, 1981, records for six gages in the area exhibited a high degree of correlation between mean discharge and drainage area.

The drainage area of Sawmill Creek at the proposed makeup pond damsite, as planimetered from our maps, is approximately 3.8 square miles. Based on the correlation of mean discharge to drainage area presented in Equation (2), Section 3.1.2, this drainage area would correspond to a mean annual discharge of approximately 3.3 cfs. Using this same relationship, a drainage area of approximately 5.74 square miles would be required to produce a mean annual flow of 5 cfs.

Please call if you have questions or if I can be of further assistance.

Very truly yours,

Gary M. Pettit

Gary M. Pettit, P.E.
Senior Staff Engineer

GMP:mj
attachments

3.1.2 Mean Discharge Data

Six gaged watersheds in the vicinity of the project area were selected to demonstrate mean discharge characteristics of streams in the area. Table 3-2 lists the gaged watersheds selected for this purpose and their drainage areas, periods of record, and mean discharges as reported by the USGS. These watersheds were chosen based upon their long periods of record (21 to 45 years), their locations within the Red River Basin, and the absence of upstream regulation. The locations of these gaged streams are shown in Fig. 3-1.

In an effort to correlate mean discharge ($\bar{Q}$) with drainage area (A), a log-log plot of these parameters was made for the watersheds identified in Table 3-2 and is shown in Fig. 3-5. The equation of best fit for the observed data was found to be

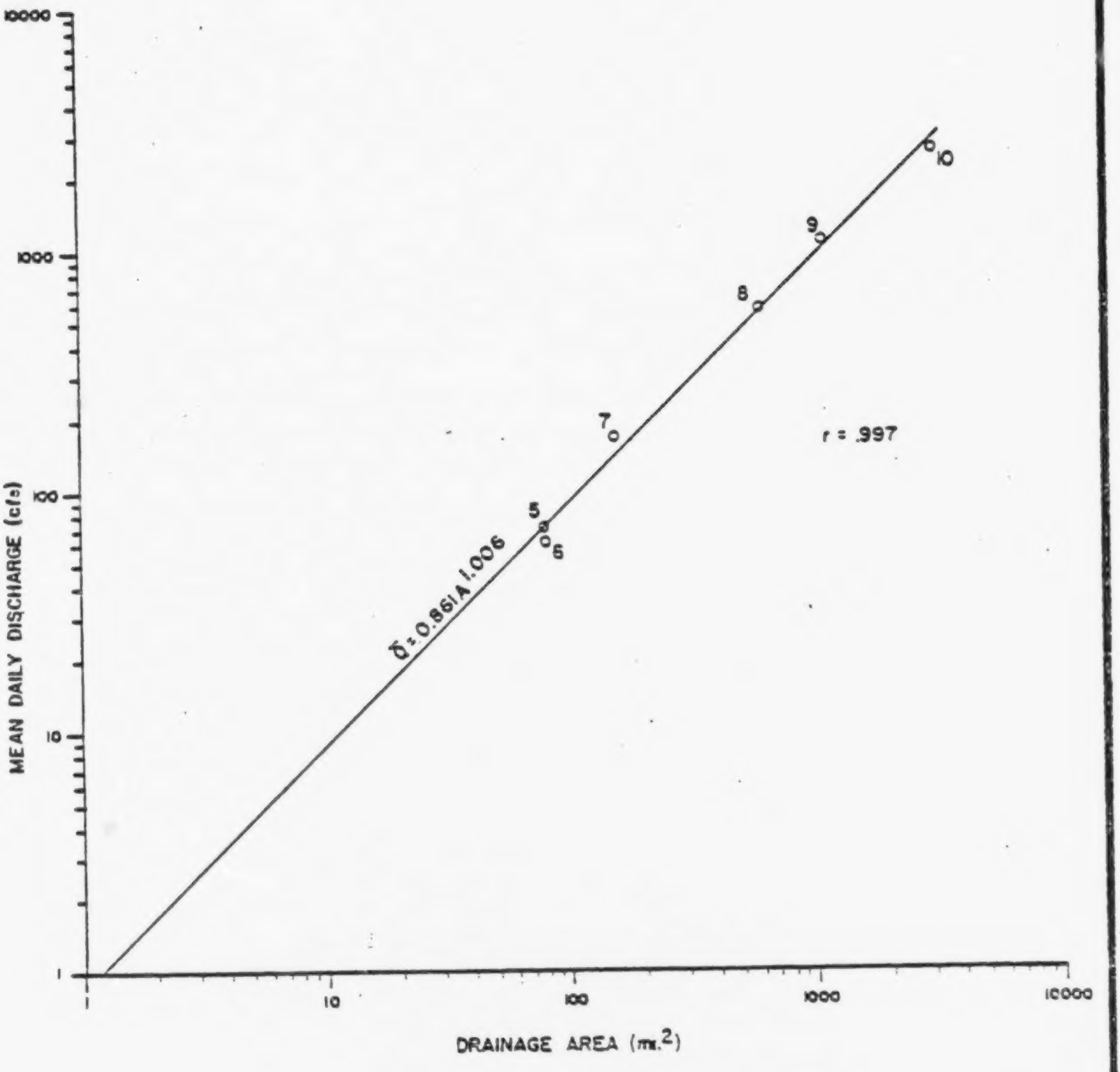
$$\bar{Q} = 0.861A^{1.006} \qquad (2)$$

with $\bar{Q}$ in cfs and A in square miles. The correlation of mean discharge to drainage area was excellent, as demonstrated by a correlation coefficient of 0.997.

TABLE 3-2

MEAN DAILY DISCHARGES FOR SELECTED WATERSHEDS IN THE VICINITY OF THE PROJECT

Number	Gage	USGS Number	Period of Record (years)	Drainage Area (mi^2)	Mean Discharge (cfs)
5	Boggy Bayou near Keithville	07351000	39	79.0	69.0
6	Paw Paw Bayou near Greenwood	07344450	23	80.5	60.6
7	Saline Bayou near Lucky	07352000	38	154.	163.
8	Bayou Dorcheat near Springhill	07348700	21	605.	544.
9	Bayou Dorcheat near Minden	07349000	45	1,097.	1,098.
10	Twelvemile Bayou near Dixie	07348000	36	3,147.	2,558.



ESPEY, HUSTON & ASSOCIATES, INC.
ENGINEERING & ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Fig. 3-5

MEAN DAILY DISCHARGE
vs.
DRAINAGE AREAS

DOLET HILLS PROJECT

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT. CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P. O. BOX 60267
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70160

LMNOD-SW

22 September 1981

Mr. Jay A. Pruett
Southwestern Electric Power Co.
P.O. Box 21106
Shreveport, Louisiana 71156

Dear Mr. Pruett:

This is in reference to your letter dated 9 September 1981 concerning the construction of a railroad trestle across Bayou Pierre in Red River and DeSoto Parishes.

We have reviewed your project plans and have determined that a Department of the Army permit is required for the dredging in Bayou Pierre. The construction of the trestle falls under the authority of the U.S. Coast Guard. Therefore, we suggest that you contact them concerning any permit requirements they may have.

Should you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact Mr. P. J. Serio or Mr. R. J. Ventola at (504) 838-2271 or 2270, respectively.

Sincerely,

C. W. Decker
C. W. DECKER
Chief, Regulatory Functions Branch
Operations Division

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT. CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P. O. BOX 60267
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70160

LMNOD-SW

1 October 1981

Mr. Jay A. Pruett
Southwestern Electric Power Co.
P.O. Box 21106
Shreveport, LA 71156

Dear Mr. Pruett:

This is in reference to your letter dated 18 September 1981 concerning permit requirements for the Dolet Hills Power Plant Project in DeSoto Parish.

We have reviewed the project and have determined that an individual Department of the Army permit is not required for the placement of a dam across Sawmill Creek. This work is authorized by the nationwide permit as provided for in Paragraph 323.4-2 (a) (1), Title 33, Code of Federal Regulations dated 19 July 1977. Also, an on-site inspection of the area was made by Dr. Thom Davidson of our Regulatory Assessment Section and it was determined that the location is not a wetland. As a result, a permit is not required for the remaining portion of the project.

Should you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact Mr. P. J. Serio or Mr. R. J. Ventola at (504) 838-2271 or 2270, respectively.

Sincerely,

C. W. Decker
C. W. DECKER
Chief, Regulatory Functions Branch
Operations Division

2.2.1.3 U.S. Coast Guard

At the site of the proposed crossing of Bayou Pierre, the U.S. Coast Guard categorizes the bayou as "advance approval" for the construction of bridges. The preparation of an EIS for the action or an associated action requires that the Coast Guard be consulted for the need for a specific bridge permit.

SWEPCO contacted the Coast Guard initially on 1 October 1981. Subsequent consultations are documented by letter and are included at the end of this section. The Coast Guard concluded that the railroad bridge may be constructed under the Advance Approval Category without the need for a specific bridge permit.

D.H. - 404
Permit

Southwestern Electric Power Company
P. O. BOX 21106 · SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA 71156

October 1, 1981

Commander, 8th Coast Guard District
Bridge Administration Branch
500 Camp Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

RE: Railroad Bridge Crossing
Bayou Pierre
Dolet Hills Power Plant Project

Dear Sir:

Southwestern Electric Power Company and Central Louisiana Electric Company, Inc. are planning to construct a lignite-fired power plant in DeSoto Parish, Louisiana. Associated with this power plant will be a railroad spur from the plant site to the Missouri Pacific Railroad to the east. For the railroad spur to reach the main Missouri Pacific line it will be necessary to construct a trestle across Bayou Pierre. A map indicating the location of the proposed railroad spur and the crossing of Bayou Pierre is enclosed. Specifically the crossing will be made 1,000 feet south of the Highway 84 bridge over Bayou Pierre.

We are aware that the U. S. Coast Guard has certain permit requirements for bridges crossing regulated waterways. We are requesting a determination from you as to whether a permit will be necessary from your agency for construction of our proposed railroad bridge.

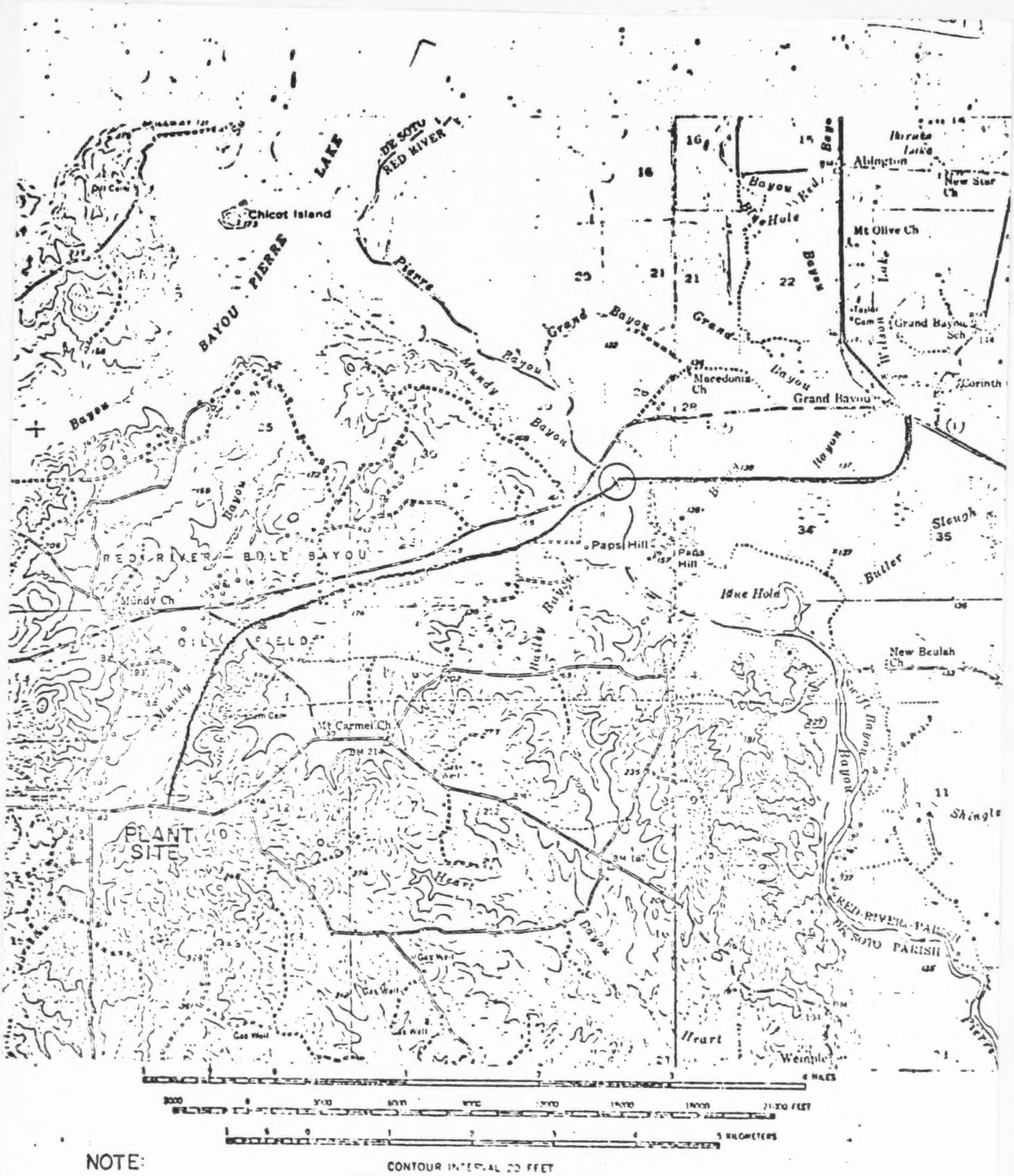
If you require any additional information in order to make this determination, please do not hesitate to contact me at (318)221-2604. We will look forward to receiving your response.

Sincerely,

Jay A. Pruett

Jay A. Pruett
Manager of Environmental Affairs

JAP/jb
Enclosure
xc: Mr. John W. Turk, Jr., w/o
Mr. Ray Neal, w/o
Mr. Winston Holley, w/o
Mr. Leo Dillahunty, w/o


LAKE
BAYOU PIERRE
Chicot Island
DE SOTO
RED RIVER
Pierre
Bayou
Mundy
Grand Bayou
Grand
Macedonia Ch
Grand Bayou
Bayou
Red
Blue Hole
Abington
New Star Ch
Mt Olive Ch
Lake
Wilson
Grand Bayou Sch
Corinth
RED RIVER – BULL BAYOU
OIL FIELD
Mundy Ch
Paps Hill
Blue Hole
Butler
Slough
New Beulah Ch
Swift Bayou
Mt Carmel Ch
PLANT SITE
Heart
Bayou
RED RIVER PARISH
DE SOTO PARISH
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16
16
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11
CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

NOTE:

Circle denotes Railroad Spur crossing Bayou Pierre

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

ADDRESS REPLY TO:
COMMANDER (obr)
EIGHTH COAST GUARD DISTRICT
HALE BOGGS FEDERAL BLDG.
500 CAMP ST.
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70130
(504) 589-2965

16591C
22 October 1981

Mr. Jay A. Pruett
Manager of Environmental Affairs
Southwestern Electric Power Company
P. O. Box 21106
Shreveport, LA 71156

Dear Mr. Pruett:

Reference is made to your letter dated 1 October 1981, with attachment, regarding the proposed construction of a lignite fired power plant in DeSoto Parish and an associated railroad spur line from the plant to the Missouri Pacific Railroad to the east. The spur line involves a crossing of Bayou Pierre.

At the site of the proposed crossing, Bayou Pierre is in our advance approval category for the construction of bridges. Therefore, no specific Coast Guard bridge permit will be required. However, the bridge must provide adequate clearances to pass navigation during high water stages and, further, must have no significant impact on the environment along with the causally related power plant and railroad spur. If significant impacts are expected for the entire project and an Environmental Impact Statement is prepared, you should consult with us on the need for a specific bridge permit.

This approval does not relieve you of your responsibility for compliance with the requirements of any other federal or state and local agency also having jurisdiction in this matter.

Sincerely,

J. Irico

J. IRICO
Chief, Bridge Administration Branch
By direction of Commander
Eighth Coast Guard District

cc: Louisiana Department of Urban & Community Affairs

D.H. - RR
(404

TEXAS · ARKANSAS · LOUISIANA
Southwestern Electric Power Company
P. O. BOX 21106 · SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA 71156

November 2, 1981

Mr. Joseph Irico
Chief, Bridge Administration Branch
Department of Transportation
United States Coast Guard
Hale Boggs Federal Building
500 Camp Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

RE: Bayou Pierre Bridge
Dolet Hills Power Plant Project

Dear Mr. Irico:

Thank you for your letter of October 22, 1981, regarding the applicability of U. S. Coast Guard bridge construction permit requirements. Your letter indicated that a specific Coast Guard bridge permit would not be required for our proposed bridge over Bayou Pierre but that this determination might not necessarily apply if an Environmental Impact Statement is prepared for the bridge or its causally related power plant.

As I indicated to you in our telephone conversation of October 30, 1981, an Environmental Impact Statement is being prepared for the Dolet Hills Power Plant Project and the railroad spur crossing of Bayou Pierre. This EIS is required because an NPDES Permit is to be issued for the power plant wastewater discharges. The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region VI in Dallas, Texas, is the lead agency in preparation of this Environmental Impact Statement. The impact statement itself addresses the environmental impacts of the power plant and all of its related transportive system corridors, including the railroad spur and its crossing of Bayou Pierre. A copy of the draft Environmental Impact Statement, which has been issued by EPA for a 45-day comment period, is enclosed per your request.

It is my understanding from our discussion today that, even though an Environmental Impact Statement is being prepared for the project, a specific bridge permit will never-the-less not be required for this

Bayou Pierre crossing and that the advance approval category designation for our proposed bridge, as indicated in your letter of October 22, 1981, still applies. The purpose of this letter is to request a confirmation of the fact that a specific bridge permit will not be required for our proposed crossing.

If you require any additional information or have any further questions regarding the project, please do not hesitate to contact me. We will look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

Jay A. Pruett

Jay A. Pruett
Manager of Environmental Affairs

JAP/jb
Enclosure

xc: Mr. John W. Turk, Jr., w/o
Mr. Ray Neal, w/o
Mr. Winston Holley, w/o
Mr. Les Dillahunty, w/o

D.H. - Co
[illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

ADDRESS REPLY TO:
COMMANDER (obr)
EIGHTH COAST GUARD DISTRICT
HALE BOGGS FEDERAL BLDG.
500 CAMP ST.
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70130
(504) 589-2965

16591C
5 November 1981

Mr. Jay A. Pruett
Manager of Environmental Affairs
Southwestern Electric Power Company
P. O. Box 21106
Shreveport, LA 71156

Dear Mr. Pruett:

This refers to your proposed construction project in DeSoto Parish, Louisiana, consisting of a new lignite fired power plant and associated railroad spur line across Bayou Pierre.

In response to your letter of 2 November 1981, we acknowledge that the Environmental Protection Agency is the lead federal agency for preparation of the Environmental Impact Statement for the entire project. Under the circumstances, construction of the railroad bridge (spur line) can be done under our Advance Approval Category without the need for a specific bridge permit.

If we can assist you further, please contact us.

Sincerely,

Irico

J. IRICO
Chief, Bridge Administration Branch
By direction of Commander
Eighth Coast Guard District

2.2.2 State Agencies

2.2.2.1 Louisiana Dept. of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism

The Louisiana State Historical Preservation Officer (SHPO) conducted a review of the "Cultural Resources Survey of the Power Plant Portion of the Dolet Hills Lignite Project," and concluded in a letter dated September 1, 1981 that no significant cultural resources would be affected on the 960-acre power plant site. However, the project site has subsequently been expanded to 1,768 acres. In addition to the expanded power plant site, there are other areas to be affected by the project; ROW for the railroad spur, discharge pipeline, makeup water pipeline, and power transmission line. For these project areas, there have only been literature surveys or partial (15 percent) ground surveys completed. Therefore, EPA determined that there is a potential for cultural resources to occur and also a potential for adverse effects on cultural resources (e.g. Mansfield Battle site, et al.) from proposed construction in these areas. This determination was documented and coordinated with the Louisiana SHPO in a letter dated November 24, 1981. Letters from the Fort Worth District Corps of Engineers (dated December 8, 1981) indicate the same conclusions.

As a result, EPA has initiated coordination and development of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the EPA, the Louisiana SHPO and the Advisory Council of Historic Preservation to avoid or minimize these recognized potential adverse effects.

The MOA, which outlines specific procedures to be followed for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, will become effective after consultation is completed and it has been signed by both the Louisiana SHPO and EPA, and then signed and ratified by the Advisory Council. Compliance with this MOA as a condition to the NPDES permit should adequately protect and eliminate or minimize adverse impacts to cultural resources.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION VI
1201 ELM STREET
DALLAS, TEXAS 75270

November 24, 1981

Mr. Robert B. DeBlieux
State Historical Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 44247
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

Dear Mr. DeBieux:

As you know, EPA is presently conducting an environmental review of the proposed Dolet Hills Power Plant near Mansfield, Louisiana, prior to a decision on its New Source NPDES permit action.

Associated with this process, your office has conducted a review of the "Cultural Resources Survey of the Power Plant Portion of the Dolet Hills Lignite Project" and concluded in a letter dated September 1, 1981 that no significant cultural resources will be affected on the 960-acre power plant site.

However, in addition to the power plant portion, there are other areas to be affected by this project. These include about 800 additional acres within the plant site boundary, plus rights-of-way for 9 miles of railroad spur and blowdown pipeline, 25 miles of water supply pipeline, and 38 miles of power transmission line. These project areas have had only literature surveys or partial (15 percent) ground surveys completed. Based on these reports, it is our determination that there is a potential for cultural resources to occur and also a potential for adverse effects on the resources from proposed construction in these areas.

Therefore, additional coordination is needed to develop a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between your office, EPA, and the Advisory Council of Historic Preservation to avoid or minimize these potential adverse effects.

Enclosed for your review is a Preliminary Case Report and a draft Proposal of Agreement. If you agree with our determinations and the Case Report, and concur with the procedures outlined in the Agreement, we ask that you document this in a letter and sign the Proposal of Agreement.

To complete the MOA, we will transmit the Case Report and the Proposal of Agreement, with EPA's and your signature, to the Advisory Council requesting consultation. If accepted by the Advisory Council, the MOA will be signed, ratified, and returned to EPA, and we will provide a copy to you for your file.

We appreciate your continued assistance in this environmental review process. If you have any questions on this request or this project review, please contact Joe Swick at (214) 767-2716.

Sincerely,

Original signed by Clinton B. Spotts

Clinton B. Spotts
Regional EIS Coordinator

Enclosures

cc: Jay Pruett, SWEPCO
✓George Vaught, EH3A

2.2.3 Preconstruction Clearing Activities

In August 1981, SWEPCO/CLECO requested permission to commence limited pre-construction clearing activities on approximately 150 acres of the 1,768-acre plant site. Pursuant to 40 CFR § 122.66 (c)(4)(i) (45 FR 33452), the EPA Regional Admininstrator may allow construction to commence on a new source facility, prior to completion of the EIS process and issuance of a final NPDES permit, if it is determined that such construction will not cause significant or irreversible adverse environmental impact. Sixteen Federal and State agencies were advised of EPA's tentative approval and were asked for comments (letter dated 24 August 1981).

On 1 September 1981, EPA determined that commencement of preconstruction clearing on the 150 acres should be allowed to proceed provided that habitat of the Red-cockaded Woodpecker not be destroyed. Prior to the initiation of clearing activities, the 150-acre area was walked by a forestry consultant who is familiar with Red-cockaded Woodpecker nest signs. He observed no evidence of Red-cockaded Woodpecker activity in the area. A 40-acre portion of the 150-acre area had trees which could be considered marginally suitable as nest trees in terms of age; however, this area, as well as the 110-acres of younger timber, had a well developed understory in excess of 15 feet in height. The latter situation is not compatible with Red-cockaded Woodpecker nesting requirements according to published evidence. The forestry consultant observed the loading of cut timber during about one-half of the clearing activity days. Again none of the conspicuous resin coatings typical of Red-cockaded Woodpecker cavity trees were observed.

Subsquent to the above described activities, surveys for Red-cockaded Woodpecker habitat on the entire plant site area (1,768 acres) were conducted during September and November 1981. Results of these surveys indicate that it is highly improbable that Red-cockaded Woodpecker nesting habitat is present on the plant site area.

In February 1982, SWEPCO/CLECO requested approval for additional limited preliminary site development activities on 100 acres on the power plant site, and to begin construction of the railroad spur. As no significant impacts would occur on the plant site, EPA approved development activities for that area (see letter dated 5 February 1982). In accordance with the Memorandum of Agreement (see Section 2.2.2.1) efforts are being coordinated with the Louisiana SHPO. A 100 percent survey is being conducted and a report of the survey's findings will be submitted to the SHPO and EPA. Construction activities will not commence without the prior approval of these agencies.

August 24, 1981

Gentlemen:

Southwestern Electric Power Company (SWEPCO) and Central Louisiana Electric Power Company (CLECO) are proposing to jointly develop a steam electric station and associated lignite mine to be known as the Dolet Hills Power Plant project. This project is to be located near Naborton in Desoto Parish, Louisiana.

Both the steam electric station and the mine will require National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("NPDES") permits from Region VI for their waste water discharges. Since both the steam electric station and the mine would be "new sources" as defined in Section 506 of the Clean Water Act of 1977, as amended, 33 U.S.C. §1316, both are subject to an environmental review pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 ("NEPA"), 42 U.S.C. §4331 et seq. and Section 511(c)(1) of the Clean Water Act of 1977, as amended, 33 U.S.C. §1371(c)(1). In accordance with 40 CFR §6.604, 44 Fed.Reg. 64188, November 6, 1979, SWEPCO/CLECO and Region VI have agreed to the Third-Party Environmental Impact Statement ("EIS") approach. Region VI has further agreed to tier the EIS process so that the steam electric station review can be completed prior to a review of the mine.

Recently, SWEPCO/CLECO has requested permission to commence limited on-site construction at the steam electric station site. The construction activity proposed would entail vegetative clearing and earth-moving on approximately 150 acres within the proposed steam electric station site. Pursuant to 40 CFR §122.66(c)(4)(i), 45 Fed. Reg. 33452, May 19, 1980, the Regional Administrator may allow construction to commence on a new source facility, prior to completion of the EIS process and issuance of a final NPDES permit, if it is determined that such construction will not cause significant or irreversible adverse environmental impact. The regional staff has tentatively decided to recommend that the Regional Administrator authorize such limited construction. However, before the Regional Administrator makes a final decision, we wanted to provide your agency with an opportunity to comment on any impacts which you believe may occur from the proposed limited construction. To assist you in your evaluation, I have enclosed a copy of the environmental impact information which Region VI has received to date.

It is important to note that the 150 acre area on which the proposed constuction activity would occur comprises only a portion of the area which the steam electric station would occupy. Since the enclosed study addresses the impacts of the entire steam electric station, some portions of the study will not be pertinent to this review and I would request that any comments you might have be limited to the impacts of the proposed construction.

RECEIVED
AUG 26 1981
S & A DIVISION

We have committed to make our decision on this construction permission request by September 1, 1981. Should you have any comments, please provide them by telephone and/or in writing by the close of business on Monday, August 31, 1981. Should you wish to comment by telephone, please contact Mr. Sam Becker at (214) 767-2765 or FTS 8-729-2765 or Mr. Craig Campbell at (214) 767-2760 or FTS 8-729-2760.

Sincerely,

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY

William B. Hathaway
Acting Director
Enforcement Division (6E)

Addressees:

U.S. Department of the Army
New Orleans District, Corps of Engineers
PO Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70660

U.S. Department of the Army
Fort Worth District, Corps of Engineers
PO Box 17300
Fort Worth, Texas 76102

U.S. Department of the Interior
Fish & Wildlife Service
200 East Pascagoula St.
Suite 300
Jackson, Misissippi 39201

U.S. Department of the Interior
Office of Surface Mining
Reclamation and Enforcement
818 Grand Ave. Scarritt Bldg.
Kansas City, Missouri 64106

U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20585

U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration
750 Florida St.
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70801

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Soil Conservation Service
3737 Government St.
Alexandria, Louisiana 71301

LA Dept. of Transportation & Development
Office of Aviation & Public Transportation
PO Box 44245 Capitol Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

LA Dept. of Transportation & Development
Office of Public Works
PO Box 44155 Capitol Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

LA Dept. of Transportation & Development
PO Box 44245 Capitol Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

LA Dept. of Culture, Recreation & Tourism
Office of Program Development
Division of Archeology & Historic Preservation
PO Box 44247
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

LA Dept. of Culture, Recreation & Tourism
Office of State Parks
PO Drawer 1111
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821

LA Dept. of Agriculture
Office of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences
PO Box 18190-B Univ. Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70893

LA Dept. of Commerce
Office of Commerce and Industry
PO Box 44185
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

U.S. Dept of the Interior
National Park Service, SW Region
5000 Marble N.E., Room 211
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87111

Federal Emergency Management Agency
Region VI
Federal Center
Denton, Texas 76201

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
200 EAST PASCAGOULA STREET, SUITE 300
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI 39201

August 27, 1981

Bill Bir

Mr. W. B. Hathaway
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region VI
1201 Elm Street
Dallas, Texas 75270

Dear Mr. Hathaway:

This responds to your letter of August 24, 1981 informing us of the request by SWEPCO/CLECO for permission to begin vegetative clearing and earth moving on approximately 150 acres within the proposed steam electric station site of the Dolet Hills Power Plant project, Desoto Parish, Louisiana.

As we mentioned in our letter of July 13, 1981, (log no. 4-3-81-157; copy attached) the only listed species of concern to the overall project is the red-cockaded woodpecker (Picoides borealis). Colonies of this species inhabit open stands of mature pines (at least 60 years) with hardwood understories generally no higher than 15 feet.

The assessment enclosed with your letter indicates that the vegetational communities around the plant site include upland pine/hardwood forest. Before the proposed construction is approved, the site should be inspected for appropriate red-cockaded woodpecker habitat. Unless such habitat is found, the species is unlikely to occur in the area.

If appropriate red-cockaded woodpecker habitat is found, the area of concern should be surveyed in detail for the presence of colony sites (refer to enclosed pamphlet for description of active colonies). In our previous letter, we indicated that the lignite mine portion of this project will require a biological assessment. The suggested survey mentioned above might serve as an initial step in the upcoming biological assessment.

If you require further endangered species information concerning this project, please contact Judy Jacobs of our staff, telephone number 601/960-4909 (FTS 490-4909).

We appreciate your concern for endangered species.

Sincerely,

acting for Dennis B. Jordan
Gary L. Hickman
Area Manager

Enclosures

RECEIVED
EPA REGION VI
1981 AUG 31 PM 1:27
ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

Federal Emergency Management Agency
Region VI Federal Center Denton, Texas 76201

August 27, 1981

Mr. William B. Hathaway
Acting Director
Enforcement Division (6E)
Attention: Sam Becker
Environmental Protection Agency
Region VI
1201 Elm Street
Dallas, Texas 75270

Dear Mr. Hathaway:

This is in reply to your letter of August 24, 1981, requesting our comments on impacts resulting from limited on-site construction at the Dolet Hills Power Plant project in Desoto Parish, Louisiana.

The project site is located on panels #9 and #10 of the Desoto Parish Flood Hazard Boundary Map, dated January 10, 1978, and appears to be located outside of the 100-year flood plain as delineated on this map. Desoto Parish is participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), and the Parish's flood plain management ordinance must be complied with as well as Executive Order 11988.

Preliminary environmental information for the project appears to be addressing the issues commented on in our August 12, 1981, letter. At this time, we have no objections to limited on-site construction.

If we may offer further assistance, please let us know by writing, or calling (817)387-5811, Extension 271.

Sincerely,

Cheryl A. Hoke

Cheryl A. Hoke
Emergency Management Specialist
Insurance and Mitigation Division

RECEIVED
EPA REGION VI
1981 AUG 31 AM 10 52
ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

Department of Transportation and Development
OFFICE OF AVIATION AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION
P. O. BOX 44245 CAPITOL STATION
BATON ROUGE, LA. 70804

PAUL J. HARDY
SECRETARY

DAVID L. BLACKSHEAR
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

DAVID C. TREEN
GOVERNOR

August 27, 1981

RECEIVED
EPA REGION VI
1981 AUG 31 AM 10:52
ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

Mr. William B. Hathaway
Acting Director
Enforcement Division
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region VI
1201 Elm Street
Dallas, Texas 75270

Dear Mr. Hathaway:

This office has reviewed the proposal for construction of a steam electric station and associated lignite mine to be known as Dolet Hills Power Plant project.

We have reviewed the environmental impact on air transportation in this area and we find no significant impact. As noted in your environmental study, on page 4-136, the nearest air transportation facility is located approximately one mile north of the community of Mansfield. Traffic patterns and instrument procedures would not be affected by construction of this steam electric station and associated lignite mine.

Further, we have no air transportation facility construction plans that would be affected by this construction.

The Office of Aviation and Public Transportation has no objection to this construction.

Sincerely,

BOBBY E. WICKER, DIRECTOR
SAFETY AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS

KEVIN D. MURPHY, STATE
AERONAUTICS EDUCATION OFFICER

KDM/bf

United States
Department of
Agriculture

Soil
Conservation
Service

3737 Government Street
Alexandria, LA 71301

August 31, 1981

RECEIVED
EPA REGION VI
1981 SEP -4 AM 10:18
ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

Mr. William B. Hathaway
Acting Director, Enforcement Division (6E)
U. S. Environmental Agency
1201 Elm Street
Dallas, TX 75270

Dear Mr. Hathaway:

As requested in your letter of August 24, 1981, we have reviewed the environmental impact information concerning the proposed limited construction activity for the Dolet Hills Power Plant project. We have no objection to this proposed limited construction activity for 150 acres at the steam electric station site. We do, however, have several comments and concerns about this proposed activity.

Section 4.1.3.2 (page 4-18) and section 4.1.3.1 (page 4-14) of the environmental impact information states that no prime farmland is involved at the power plant site. However, Figure 4-6, Soils, displays the soil mapping units and Kirvin fine sandy loam, 1-5% slopes, is classified by the SCS as prime farmland. Approximately 50% of the 150 acres to be disturbed is upland pine-mixed hardwoods on this Kirvin fine sandy loam, 1-5% soil. The proposed construction on this 150-acre site will result in the irreversible commitment of approximately 75 acres of prime farmland to the steam electric station use.

The environmental impact information pointed out that provisions are being made for controlling of erosion, revegetation of disturbed areas, and management of water during and after construction. Every effort should be made to insure that disturbed areas, not to be hard surfaced, are revegetated with perennial species immediately after construction. The potential off-site disturbance from clearing and leveling 150 acres can be significant.

We have no objection to the tier EIS process, nor to the granting of a limited on-site construction permit as long as adequate provisions are taken to protect the soil and water resources on and near this site.

Sincerely,

Joseph C. Branco

Alton Mangum Acting
State Conservationist

cc: Norman Berg, Chief, SCS, Washington
Thomas Rockenbaugh, Assistant Chief, SW, SCS, Phoenix, Arizona
Billy Johnson, Director, STSC, SCS, Fort Worth, TX
Director, Environmental Services, SCS, Washington, D.C.

Department of Transportation and Development
OFFICE OF PUBLIC WORKS
P.O. BOX 44155 CAPITOL STATION
BATON ROUGE, LA. 70804

PAUL J. HARDY
SECRETARY

I. F. "JIFF" HINGLE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

DAVID C. TREEN
GOVERNOR

RECEIVED
SEP
EPA
REGION VI
LEGAL

September 1, 1981

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region VI
1201 Elm St
Dallas, TX 75270

Attention: Mr. William B. Hathaway, Acting Director

Gentlemen:

This office is in receipt of a copy of your letter dated August 24, 1981, together with drawings relative to the request of SWEPCO/CLECO for permission to commence limited on-site construction at their proposed steam electric station site. The construction activity proposed would entail vegetative clearing and earth-moving on approximately 150 acres within the proposed steam electric station site, to be known as the Dolet Hills Power Plant Project, located near Naborton, LA, in DeSoto Parish.

The above request has been examined by Mr. Bruce Easterly, District Engineer for this Office, and no objection is offered to the proposed limited operations provided that the work is performed in accordance with the above mentioned letter and drawings.

Provided also:

(1) That all logs, stumps, or other large debris unearthed in the dredging operations are buried beneath the bottom of the waterway or removed to a disposal area on land. (2) That drainage is not impeded on adjoining property.

Yours very truly,

Arthur R. Theis

ARTHUR R. THEIS
Chief Engineer

HJP:ksm

cc: U.S. District Engineer
New Orleans, Louisiana
State Land Office
Wild Life and Fisheries Commission
Div. of Water Pollution Control
DeSoto Parish Police Jury
Red River Levee & Drainage District
SWEPCO
CLECO
Mr. Easterly
Mr. Billy Pate

STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE, RECREATION AND TOURISM
OFFICE OF PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

DAVID C. TREEN
Governor

ROBERT B. DeBLIEUX
Assistant Secretary

MRS. LAWRENCE H. FOX
Secretary

Craig

RECEIVED
SEP 4
EPA
REGION VI
LEGAL

September 2, 1981

Mr. William B. Hathaway
Acting Director
Enforcement Division (6E)
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region VI
1201 Elm Street
Dallas, TX 75270

Re: Dolet Hills Power Plant Project
Narborton, DeSoto Parish

Dear Mr. Hathaway:

In response to your letter of August 24, 1981, and in accordance with a telephone conversation held on August 31, 1981 between Mr. Duke Rivet of my staff and Mr. Sam Becker of your office, I have the following comments to offer regarding the proposed vegetative clearing and earth-moving activity on 150 acres at the proposed plant site of the referenced project.

The cultural resources survey of the plant site, conducted by Heartfield, Price and Greene, Inc., resulted in the determination that no sigificant cultural resources would be impacted by the proposed project. My staff has reviewed the report and concurs with the consultant's findings. Accordingly, we have no objections to the preliminary vegetative clearing and earth-moving activity scheduled at the plant site.

If we may be of further assistance, do not hesitate to contact my staff in the Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

Sincerely,

Robert B. DeBlieux
State Historic Preservation Officer

RBD:PGR:tb

RECEIVED
EPA REGION VI
1981 SEP -8 AM 10:4
ENFORCEMENT DIVISI

DIVISION OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
P. O. Box 44247 Baton Rouge, La. 70804 504 342-6682

United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
SOUTHWEST REGION
State and Local Affairs
5000 Marble N.E., Room 211
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87110

IN REPLY REFER TO:
L7619 (SWR) SNR

SEP 10 1981

Mr. William B. Hathaway
Acting Director
Enforcement Division (6E)
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region VI
1201 Elm Street
Dallas, Texas 75270

Dear Mr. Hathaway:

This letter is to confirm the phone conversation between Mr. Sam Decker of your office, and Ms. Wanda Hobart of my staff, referencing your letter dated August 24, 1981 concerning the construction of the Dolet Hills Power Plant in Desoto Parish. The following comment is provided.

"In the event of an emergency discovery of archeological resources during construction, the proper contact is the Secretary of the Interior through the Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Interagency Archeological Services, Washington, DC 20243, telephone (202) 272-3750."

This comment is provided in addition to our letter dated August 25, 1981.

Sincerely yours,

Ronald R. Switzer
for Acting Associate Regional Director

RECEIVED
SEP 14 1981
6AEP

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION VI
1201 ELM STREET
DALLAS, TEXAS 75270

CERTIFIED MAIL: RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED (P333-906-450)

Mr. Jay A. Pruett
Manager of Environmental Affairs
Southwestern Electric Power Company
P. O. Box 21106
Shreveport, La 71156

Re: Commencement of Limited Preliminary Site Development for the
Dolet Hills Power Plant

Dear Mr. Pruett:

We have received and reviewed the preliminary Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for your proposed Dolet Hills Power Plant project. In this document further environmental detail is provided concerning the 150-acre area on which you have requested limited early construction approval. Your earlier submittals of June 1 and July 23, 1981, did not contain sufficient detail for us to grant your request. In addition, we have sought and received comments from various federal agencies with respect to the impacts that might be associated with the limited construction you have proposed. Based on the comments received and the additional information contained in the preliminary DEIS, we now feel there is a sufficient basis upon which to reevaluate your request.

The regulation found at 40 CFR 122.66(c)(4)(i) allows the Regional Administrator to approve some construction prior to issuance of an NPDES permit if the construction will not cause significant or irreversible adverse environmental impact. Based on the information currently available, it appears there is the potential for the existence of habitat within the proposed construction area which is utilized by the red-cockaded woodpecker, an endangered species. Accordingly, based on the foregoing information, a review of the preliminary DEIS, and all other available information, it is our opinion that the proposed construction may commence provided that the habitat of the red-cockaded woodpecker will not be destroyed.

Based on our review you may proceed with the following on-site construction activities:

1. Vegetative clearing of the 150-acre site you have delineated in your earlier requests.

2. Earth moving within this site to level contours to be suitable for plant grade.

It should be noted that this authorization in no way infringes upon our authority regarding the approval or disapproval of your NPDES new source permit. We reserve the right to withdraw this authorization should new information indicate that significant adverse environmental impacts will result from the construction. In such an event you shall immediately cease construction activities and take measures to restore the affected environment if necessary.

Please inform us of the date construction starts and keep us appraised of your activities relative to this authorization. If you have any questions regarding this action please call Sam Becker at (214) 767-2765 or Craig Campbell at (214) 767-2760.

Sincerely,

Frances E. Phillips

Frances E. Phillips
Acting Regional Administrator

cc: Louisiana Department of Natural Resources

TEXAS · ARKANSAS · LOUISIANA

Southwestern Electric Power Company

P. O. BOX 21106 · SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA 71156

February 2, 1982

Mr. Dick Whittington, P. E.
Regional Administrator
Environmental Protection Agency
Region VI
First International Building
1201 Elm Street
Dallas, Texas 75270

Attn: Mr. Myron Knudson

RE: Request for Additional Plant
Site Construction
Dolet Hills Power Plant

Dear Mr. Whittington:

Thank you very much for taking time from your schedule to meet with our Mr. John Turk and myself yesterday to discuss matters relating to several Southwestern Electric Power Company projects and EPA's interaction with those projects. One of the items discussed was a request by SWEPCO for approval to begin additional construction activities at the Dolet Hills Power Plant site in northwest Louisiana prior to issuance of an NPDES permit. At your suggestion we are providing you with this letter formally presenting our request..

As you are aware, a Third Party Environmental Impact Statement is being prepared for the Dolet Hills Power Plant Project. At present the final EIS is nearing completion by the EIS contractor, Espey, Huston and Associates, and should be ready for approval by EPA and publication for the final 30-day comment period within a week. A draft NPDES permit is also available. The EIS was originally scheduled to be completed and a Record of Decision for the NPDES permit issued by the first of February, 1982. Slight delays such as holiday periods, drafting of responses to agency comment, etc., have resulted in the present schedule in which the Record of Decision will not be final until at least the middle of March.

During 1981, SWEPCO requested permission from EPA to commence limited preliminary site development activities on 150 acres at the power plant site. Approval of this request was granted in an undated letter signed by then Acting Regional Administrator, Frances E. Phillips about September 1, 1981. Since that time, preliminary site development has proceeded in the 150-acre area such that this site work is now to the point of being completed by the site development contractor within this area. We have been advised by this contractor that he will void the contract for site preparation for this facility if he does not have additional work to perform beyond the original 150-acre area. Additonally it has become apparent to us that completion of the railroad spur to the plant site has become the critical path item to being able to have the plant site constructed in time for scheduled operation in 1986. If this railroad spur cannot be completed as scheduled, the entire plant facility will likely be delayed. It is imperative that construction work begin immediately on this railroad spur in order that it be completed in time to avoid plant delay.

Because of the above conditions, we believe that we cannot wait for completion of the EIS and a Record of Decision for the NPDES permit before commencing additional plant site clearing and earth moving and especially for clearing and earth moving along the proposed railroad spur corrider. Consequently we are requesting that approval be granted for preliminary site development activity to commence on an additional 100-acres at the power plant site proper, this 100-acres surrounding the 150-acres already developed (see attachment), and to begin construction of the railroad spur to the plant site. Under 40 CFR 122.66(c)(4)(i), the Regional Administrator may approve construction prior to issuance of an NPDES permit if the construction will not cause significant adverse impact. We believe that, as is demonstrated in the draft Environmental Impact Statement and the final Environmental Impact Statement that no such significant adverse environmental impact will take place from this additional construction activity.

In the September, 1981 approval to begin limited preliminary site development activities, it was stated that this construction could commence provided that the habitat of the red-cockaded woodpecker would not be destroyed. Upon receipt of the letter from EPA, an evaluation was made by ecologists from the firm of Espey, Huston and Associates as well as a forester from our project staff to determine the presence of habitat of the red-cockaded woodpecker. It was determined that habitat containing the red-cockaded woodpecker did not exist within the 150-acre plant site area covered by the original construction request and that habitat containing the red-cockaded woodpecker does not exist on the remainder of the plant site.

Additionally, the original 150-acre area was within the bounds of a 100% cultural resources survey conducted at the power plant site. No significant cultural resources sites were located within the 150-acre area. The additional 100 acres for which construction approval is being requested are also contained within the original plant site cultural resources survey and there are no significant cultural resources sites that will be effected in this additional 100 acres. Further, in coordination with the Louisiana State Historical Preservation Officer, we are planning a 100%-coverage cultural resources survey along the railroad spur which will be conducted prior to construction activity along that right-of-way. If no significant cultural resources sites are located along the railroad spur, it is proposed that construction would proceed. If significant cultural resources sites are located along the railroad spur, consultation with the State Historical Preservation Officer would take place prior to any construction activities at that site to determine what mitigative steps would be taken, if any were required.

It has been determined by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers that there are no wetlands on the power plant site or along the railroad spur right-of-way.

We regret having to request approval for additional site development work for this facility at this time but schedule requirements dictate that this work must be undertaken immediately if the facility is to be completed on time and if we are to retain our contract with the firm performing the site development work. Given the critical nature of this timing, we need this approval to be granted by February 5, 1982.

We are most appreciative of the assistance of you and your staff in the development of the Environmental Impact Statement for this facility and in your review of our request for additional construction activity to take place. We will be happy to provide you with any additional information you may require for consideration of this request. We will look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

Jay A. Pruett

Jay A. Pruett
Manager of Environmental Affairs

JAP/jb

xc: Mr. Clinton B. Spotts, EPA
Mr. John W. Turk, Jr., SWEPCO
Mr. Gregory L. Nesbitt, CLECO
Mr. George L. Vaught, EH&A
Mr. Ray Neal, SWEPCO

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION VI
1201 ELM STREET
DALLAS, TEXAS 75270

12 FEB 1982

Mr. John W. Turk, Jr.
Southwestern Electric Power Company
P.O. Box 21106
Shreveport, Louisiana 71156

Dear Mr. Turk:

This letter confirms the telephone conversation of February 5, 1982 between Mr. Jay Pruett of Southwestern Electric Power Company (SWEPCO) and Mr. Myron Knudson and Mr. Clinton Spotts of my staff. The telephone call related to your request for additional plant site preparation and construction at the Dolet Hills Power Plant. Based on that conversation and the information presented in your letter dated February 2, 1982, SWEPCO may proceed with the additional clearing of the approximate 100 acres adjacent to the previously approved cleared area. This approval is based on the results of the completed surveys conducted for endangered species and cultural resources on the subject plant site area.

With regard to the request for early construction within the acreages of right-of-way for the proposed railroad spur, we have no documentation of completed and coordinated surveys for cultural resources and endangered species habitat. Therefore, we must conclude that there is a potential for adverse impacts on these resources. EPA may grant an early start for clearing and construction of the railroad spur only after the following are completed:

1. The results of adequate surveys are provided to EPA and appropriate State agencies for review and comment.

2. A determination by the State agencies that the proposed clearing and construction will cause no adverse affects on these resources and their concurrence submitted to EPA.

As you are aware, we are preparing the Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the Dolet Hills Power Plant project. A detailed discussion of the environmental impact of the railroad spur and the 250 acres of land clearing must be included. The information provided by your February 2, 1982 letter as well as the above request will be incorporated. Once we have completed the Final EIS, you will be free to develop your project as permitted.

If there are any questions regarding this action, please call Mr. Spotts at (214) 767-2716.

Sincerely yours,

Frances E. Phillips

Dick Whittington, P.E.
Regional Administrator

STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE, RECREATION AND TOURISM
OFFICE OF PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

DAVID C. TREEN
Governor

ROBERT B. DeBLIEUX
Assistant Secretary

MRS. LAWRENCE H. FOX
Secretary

February 24, 1982

RECEIVED
FEB 26 1982
6 ES

Mr. Jay A. Pruett
Manager of Environmental Affairs
Southwestern Electric Power Company
P. O. Box 21106
Shreveport, LA 71156

Re: Dolet Hills Power Plant: An Archeological Survey of a Proposed Railroad Spur Corridor and Alternate State Route 510 Right of Way, DeSoto and Red River Parishes, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Pruett:

My staff has reviewed the above-referenced cultural resources survey report and we have the following comments to make.

The final copy of the report will require a section on the cultural history of the project area as outlined in Chapter III, Section 3 of the Draft Cultural Resources Code of Louisiana (copy enclosed).

In the discussion of previous archaeological investigations, mention should be made that the National Register of Historic Places was checked and no sites or properties listed will be affected by the proposed project. There should also be a statement that the files of the Divisions of Archaeology and Historic Preservation were checked for the presence of previously recorded cultural resources. Our files indicate the presence of archaeological site 16DS15 near the proposed corridor.

There should also be a statement regarding standing structures near the proposed alignment. If they are recent and not worthy of recording, this should be stated.

In the section on survey methodology, there is no mention of whether or not subsurface testing was done. If no testing was done, this needs to be stated, and reasons given for not doing it.

The cultural resources documented during the survey should be recorded on archaeological site forms and not standing structures survey forms. Based on the information contained in the report, we are assigning the following site numbers:

DIVISION OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
P. O. Box 44247 Baton Rouge, La. 70804 504 342-6682

Temporary Site No.	Permanent Site No.
DS - 1	16DS207
DS - 2	16DS208
DS - 3	16DS209
DS - 4	16DS210
DS - 5	---
DS - 6	16DS211
RR - 1	16RR223

We would like to see the discussion on the above sites expanded relative to how the dates for the sites were arrived at and why no subsurface testing was deemed necessary.

Upon receipt of the final report with the above information included, we will complete our review. Should you have any questions, please contact my staff in the Divisions of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

Sincerely,

Robert B. DeBlieux
State Historic Preservation Officer

RBD:PGR:tb

Enclosure: As stated

cc: Mr. Clinton B. Spotts
EPA
Mr. D. William Day
Espey, Huston & Associates, Inc.

STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE, RECREATION AND TOURISM
OFFICE OF PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

DAVID C. TREEN
Governor

ROBERT B. DeBLIEUX
Assistant Secretary

MRS. LAWRENCE H. FOX
Secretary

Joe

March 5, 1982

RECEIVED
MAR 9 1982
6 ES

Mr. Jay A. Pruett
Manager of Environmental Affairs
Southwestern Electric Power Company
P. O. Box 21106
Shreveport, LA 71156

Re: Dolet Hills Power Plant: An Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Railroad Spur Corridor and Alternate State Route 510 Right of Way, DeSoto and Red River Parishes, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Pruett:

My staff has reviewed the revised cultural resources survey report referenced-above, transmitted by letter dated March 1, 1982. Our review indicates that our comments relative to the draft report, contained in our letter of February 24, 1982, have been addressed. Consequently we have no objections to the implementation of this phase of the Dolet Hills Power Plant project.

We would like to point out an error in the report for future reference. On page 10 it is stated that the six National Register properties in DeSoto and Red River parishes are all archaeological sites. Please note that of this total, four are standing structures, one is a battleground, and another is an international boundary marker. Also, future reports should contain a map of the project area.

During construction, we urge caution in the vicinity of the Bethlehem Cemetery. Should any significant material be uncovered during construction, we ask that this office be notified.

If we may be of additional assistance, please contact my staff in the Divisions of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

Sincerely,

Robert B. DeBlieux
State Historic Preservation Officer

RBD:PGR:tb

cc: Kathleen Byrd, Director, Division of Archaeology
Ann Jones, Director, Division of Historic Preservation
Clinton Spotts, EPA
D. William Day, Espey, Huston & Associates

DIVISION OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
P. O. Box 44247 Baton Rouge, La. 70804 504 342-6682

17 MAR 1982

Mr. John W. Turk, Jr.
Southwestern Electric Power
  Company
P.O. Box 21106
Shreveport, Louisiana 71156

Dear Mr. Turk:

This letter constitutes approval of your request for early construction within the acreages of the right-of-way for the railroad spur associated with the Dolet Hills Power Plant.

We have received a copy of the confirming documentation from the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Officer. Please observe the conditions as specified in their letter.

Please contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely yours,

Dick Whittington, P.E.
Regional Administrator

cc: Jay Pruett, SWEPCO
    Robert B. DeBlieux, LSHPO

2.3 PUBLIC HEARING SUMMARY

A Public Hearing on the Draft EIS was held on 3 November 1981 at the De Soto Parish Instructional Material Center in Mansfield, Texas. No public issues were raised during the hearing other than one local land owner inquiring about final alignment of the proposed makeup water pipeline with respect to his properties.

2.4 DISTRIBUTION LIST OF THE FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Copies of this document were sent to Federal and State agencies who commented on the Draft EIS, to those agencies, organizations, and/or individuals who requested a Final EIS, and to appropriate public officials.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Atlanta, Georgia
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Fort Worth, Texas
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans, Louisiana; and Fort Worth, Texas
U.S. Department of Interior, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D.C.
________, Fish & Wildlife Service, Fort Worth, Texas; Jackson Mississippi; and Lafayette, Louisiana
________, National Park Service, Albuquerque, New Mexico
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Alexandria, Louisiana
U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
U.S. Department of Commerce, General Counsel, Washington, D.C.
________, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Rockville, Maryland.
Federal Emergency Management Agency, Denton, Texas
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C.

State of Louisiana, Division of Archeology and Historic Preservation, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

________, Department of Transportation and Development, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

________, Office of State Parks, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

________, Department of Commerce, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

________, Office of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

________, Office of Public Works, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

________, Office of Aviation and Public Transportation, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

________, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, New Orleans, Louisiana

Honorable Russell B. Long, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

Honorable J. Bennett Johnston, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

Honorable W. Henson Moore, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

Honorable Buddy Roemer, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

Honorable Richard Neeson, State Senate, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Honorable Johnny McFerren, State Representative, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Honorable David Treen, Governor of Louisiana, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Honorable Walter Calvert, Mayor of Mansfield, Mansfield, Louisiana

Douglas McLaren, Superintendent of Schools, Mansfield, Louisiana

C. E. Williams, Chamber of Commerce, Mansfield, Louisiana

W. C. Speights, De Soto Parish Policy Jury, Mansfield, Louisiana

Mrs. Reimer Calhoun, De Soto Parish Planning Commission, Mansfield, Louisiana

David B. Means II, De Soto Parish School Board, Mansfield, Louisiana

Don Jones, Farm Bureau, Mansfield, Louisiana

Sam F. Collins, Sabine River Authority, Orange, Texas
Phillip Timothy, Mansfield Journal, Mansfield, Louisiana
John Blanchard, Mansfield Enterprise, Mansfield, Louisiana
Bennett Strange, KDXI, Mansfield, Louisiana

3.0 LIST OF PREPARERS FOR THE DOLET HILLS POWER PLANT PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

This environmental impact statement was prepared by Espey, Huston & Associates, Inc. (EH&A) for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region VI under the guidance of the EPA Project Officer, Mr. Clinton Spotts, and the Project Monitor, Mr. Norman Thomas. Key personnel from EH&A include:

Topic	Principal Reporter	Title
Project Manager	George L. Vaught M.S. Biology	Associate Ecologist
Assistant Project Manager	Helen C. Besse B.A. Zoology	Staff Ecologist
Project Coordination	Diane Mumme B.S. Aquatic Biology	Environmental Technician
Editor	Pat Wilkins B.S. Fine Arts	Environmental Technician
Soils	James A. DeMent Ph.D. Soils/Geology	Senior Soil Scientist
Hydrology	Gary M. Pettit M.S. Engineering Water Resources	Senior Staff Engineer
Socioeconomics	Sandra E. Hicks M.S. Water Resources Management M.S. Sociology	Manager, Social and Economic Program
	Ellen Cross M.S. Urban & Regional Planning	Staff Urban and Regional Planner
Land Use	Dan M. Roark M.L.S. Library Sciences	Staff Urban and Regional Planner
Climatology/Air Quality	Curtis A. Harder B. Eng. Science	Staff Meteorologist

Topic	Principal Reporter	Title
Noise	Arthur V. Bedrosian B. S. Physics	Meteorologist
Vegetation	Thomas D. Hayes M. For. Sci. Botany and Systems Ecology	Staff Ecologist
Wildlife	Bruce G. Stewart M.S. Biology	Staff Ecologist
Aquatic	Paul Price B. A. Zoology	Staff Ecologist
Archaeology	Clell L. Bond M.A. Anthropology	Staff Archaeologist
Geology, Ground Water	Tom Partridge M.S. Geology	Senior Ground-Water Engineering Hydrologist

4.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Roland, Jr., H. L. 1978. Louisiana lignite. Pages 66-78 In: Kaiser, W. R., Editor. 1978. Proceedings Gulf Coast Lignite Conference; Geology, Utilization, and Environmental Aspects, Bureau of Economic Geology, Univ. of Texas at Austin. Report of Investigations No. 90.

5.0 GLOSSARY

bottom ash - Coal ash that either settles or adheres to the interior furnace surfaces in the form of fine particulate or sludge.

electrostatic precipitator - A device that uses electrical charge to remove particulates from an effluent airstream.

floodplain - Level land that may be submerged by floodwaters; or a plain built by stream deposition.

in-migration - Movement of population into a community or region.

mitigate - To make less harsh or severe.

particulates - Small particles of solid or liquid materials that, when suspended in the atmosphere, constitute an atmospheric pollutant.

gasification - To convert into gas.

6.0 CONVERSION TABLE

The following table converts English units to metric units.

METRIC CONVERSION FACTORS

Approximate Conversions to Metric Measures

	Symbol	When You Know	Multiply by	To Find	Symbol
Length	in	inches	2.5	centimeters	cm
	ft	feet	30.48	centimeters	cm
	yd	yards	0.9	meters	m
	mi	miles	1.6	kilometers	km
Area	in^2	square inches	6.5	square centimeters	cm^2
	ft^2	square feet	0.09	square meters	m^2
	yd^2	square yards	0.8	square meters	m^2
	mi^2	square miles	2.6	square kilometers	km^2
		acres	0.4	hectares	ha
Mass (weight)	oz	ounces	28.3	grams	g
	lb	pounds	0.45	kilograms	kg
		short tons (2,000 lb)	0.9	tonnes	t
Volume	fl oz	fluid ounces	30.0	milliliters	ml
	qt	quarts	0.95	liters	l
	gal	gallons	3.8	liters	l
	ft^3	cubic feet	0.03	cubic meters	m^3
	yd^3	cubic yards	0.76	cubic meters	m^3
Temperature (exact)	°F	Fahrenheit degrees	5/9 (after subtracting 32)	Celsius degrees	°C
Speed	ft/s	feet per second	0.3048	meters per second	m/s
	ft/s	feet per second	1.097	kilometers per second	km/s
	mi/hr	miles per hour	0.447	meters per second	m/s
	mi/hr	miles per hour	1.6093	kilometers per hour	km/hr
	mi/hr	miles per hour	0.8684	knots	kts

APPENDIX

DRAFT NPDES PERMIT

Permit No. LA0062600
Application No. LA0062600

Draft

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

Draft

In compliance with the provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, (33 U.S.C. 1251 et. seq; the "Act"),

Southwestern Electric Power Company
P. O. Box 21106
Shreveport, Louisiana 71156

is authorized to discharge from a facility located at Dolet Hills Power Plant near Naborton (Desota Parish), Louisiana

to receiving waters named Mundy Bayou or the Red River

in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth in Parts I, II, and III hereof.

This permit shall become effective on

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight,

Signed this day of

Myron O. Knudson, P.E.
Director, Water Management Division (6W)

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PART I .
REQUIREMENTS FOR NPDES PERMITS

SECTION A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

During the period beginning the effective date and lasting through the expiration of this permit

the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall(s) serial number(s) 001 - cooling tower blowdown and other previously monitored effluents.

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations			
	kg/day(lbs/day)		Other Units (Specify)	
	Daily Avg	Daily Max	Daily Avg	Daily Max
Flow-m^3/Day(MGD)	N/A	N/A	3.6 mgd	3.6 mgd
Temperature	N/A	N/A	46.1°C(115°F)	46.1°C(115°F)
Free Available Chlorine	N/A	N/A	15 mg/l	20 mg/l

Effluent Characteristic	Monitoring Requirements	
	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow-m^3/Day(MGD)	Continuous	Record
Temperature	Continuous	Record
Free Available Chlorine	1/week**	Grab

* Instantaneous maximum
** During periods of chlorination
*** See Part III, Paragraph E.

The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored 1/week by grab sample.

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): prior to blowdown from the plant discharge collection pump.

PART I
REQUIREMENTS FOR NPDES PERMITS

SECTION A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

During the period beginning the effective date and lasting through the expiration date of this permit

the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall(s) serial number(s) 002 - bottom ash basin blowdown.

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations			
	kg/day(lbs/day)		Other Units (Specify)	
	Daily Avg	Daily Max	Daily Avg	Daily Max
Flow-m³/Day(MGD)	N/A	N/A	*	*
Total Suspended Solids	N/A	N/A	1.5 mg/l	5.0 mg/l
Oil & Grease	N/A	N/A	0.75 mg/l**	1.0 mg/l**

Effluent Characteristic	Monitoring Requirements	
	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow-m³/Day(MGD)	Daily	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids	1/week	Grab
Oil & Grease	1/week	Grab

* Report
** Or below level of detectability

The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored 1/week by grab sample.

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): prior to commingling with the sources and discharge to the Red River via the cooling tower blowdown discharge pipe, or overflow to Mundy Bayou.

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PART I
REQUIREMENTS FOR NPDES PERMITS

SECTION A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

During the period beginning the effective date and lasting through the expiration date of this permit

the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall(s) serial number(s) 003 - lignite pile runoff basin discharge.

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations			
	kg/day(lbs/day)		Other Units (Specify)	
	Daily Avg	Daily Max	Daily Avg	Daily Max
Flow-m^3/Day(MGD)	N/A	N/A	*	*
Total Suspended Solids	N/A	N/A	N/A	50 mg/l

Effluent Characteristic	Monitoring Requirements	
	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow-m^3/Day(MGD)	Daily	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids	1/week**	Grab

* Report
** During periods of discharge

The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored 1/week by grab sample.

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): prior to commingling with other sources and discharge to the Red River via the cooling tower blowdown discharge pipe, or overflow to Mundy Bayou.

PART I
REQUIREMENTS FOR NPDES PERMITS

SECTION A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

During the period beginning the effective date and lasting through the expiration date of this permit

the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall(s) serial number(s) 004 - limestone area runoff basin discharge.

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations			
	kg/day(lbs/day)		Other Units (Specify)	
	Daily Avg	Daily Max	Daily Avg	Daily Max
Flow-m^3/Day(MGD)	N/A	N/A	*	*
Total Suspended Solids	N/A	N/A	N/A	50 mg/l

Effluent Characteristic	Monitoring Requirements	
	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow-m^3/Day(MGD)	Daily	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids	1/week**	Grab

* Report
** During periods of discharge

The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored 1/week by grab sample.

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): prior to discharge to Mundy Bayou.

PART I
REQUIREMENTS FOR NPDES PERMITS

SECTION A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

During the period beginning the effective date and lasting through the expiration of this permit

the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall(s) serial number(s) 005 - boiler blowdown.

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations			
	kg/day(lbs/day)		Other Units (Specify)	
	Daily Avg	Daily Max	Daily Avg	Daily Max
Flow-m^3/Day(MGD)	N/A	N/A	*	*
Total Suspended Solids	N/A	N/A	30 mg/l	100 mg/l
Oil & Grease	N/A	N/A	15 mg/l	20 mg/l
Iron, Total	N/A	N/A	1.0 mg/l	1.0 mg/l
Copper, Total	N/A	N/A	1.0 mg/l	1.0 mg/l

Effluent Characteristic	Monitoring Requirements	
	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow-m^3/Day(MGD)	Daily	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids	1/week	Grab
Oil & Grease	1/week	Grab
Iron, Total	1/week	Grab
Copper, Total	1/week	Grab

* Report

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The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored 1/weekly grab sample.

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): prior to discharge to the secondary ash basin.

PART I
REQUIREMENTS FOR NPDES PERMITS

SECTION A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

During the period beginning the effective date and lasting through the expiration date of this permit

the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall(s) serial number(s) 006 - treated sanitary sewage effluent.

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations kg/day(lbs/day) Daily Avg	Daily Max	Other Units (Specify) Daily Avg	Daily Max
Flow-m^3/Day(MGD)	N/A	N/A	*	*
Total Suspended Solids	N/A	N/A	30 mg/l	45 mg/l
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	N/A	N/A	30 mg/l	45 mg/l

Effluent Characteristic	Monitoring Requirements Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow-m^3/Day(MGD)	Daily	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids	1/week	Grab
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	1/week	Grab

* Report

The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored 1/week by grab sample.

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): prior to discharge to Mundy Bayou or to the bottom ash basin.

PART I
REQUIREMENTS FOR NPDES PERMITS

SECTION A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

During the period beginning the effective date and lasting through the expiration date of this permit

the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall(s) serial number(s) 007 - metal cleaning waste.

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations kg/day(lbs/day) Daily Avg	kg/day(lbs/day) Daily Max	Other Units (Specify) Daily Avg	Other Units (Specify) Daily Max
Flow-m³/Day(MGD)	N/A	N/A	*	*
Total Suspended Solids	N/A	N/A	30 mg/l	100 mg/l
Oil & Grease	N/A	N/A	15 mg/l	20 mg/l
Iron, Total	N/A	N/A	1.0 mg/l	1.0 mg/l
Copper, Total	N/A	N/A	1.0 mg/l	1.0 mg/l

Effluent Characteristic	Monitoring Requirements Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow-m³/Day(MGD)	Daily	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids	1/week	Grab
Oil & Grease	1/week	Grab
Iron, Total	1/week	Grab
Copper, Total	1/week	Grab

* Report

The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored 1/weekly grab sample.

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): prior to commingling with other sources and discharge to the Red River via the cooling tower blowdown discharge pipe, or overflow to Mundy Bayou.

PART I
REQUIREMENTS FOR NPDES PERMITS

SECTION A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

During the period beginning the effective date and lasting through the expiration date of this permit

the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall(s) serial number(s) 008 - low volume wastewater.

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations			
	kg/day(lbs/day)		Other Units (Specify)	
	Daily Avg	Daily Max	Daily Avg	Daily Max
Flow-m^3/Day(MGD)	N/A	N/A	*	*
Total Suspended Solids	N/A	N/A	30 mg/l	100 mg/l
Oil & Grease	N/A	N/A	15 mg/l	20 mg/l

Effluent Characteristic	Monitoring Requirements	
	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow-m^3/Day(MGD)	Daily	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids	1/week	Grab
Oil & Grease	1/week	Grab

* Report

The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored 1/week by grab sample.

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): prior to commingling with any other source and discharge to the Red River.

SECTION B. SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE

The permittee shall achieve compliance with the effluent limitations specified for discharges in accordance with the following schedule:

NONE

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PART II
STANDARD CONDITIONS FOR NPDES PERMITS

SECTION A. GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. Duty to Comply

The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.

2. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions

The Clean Water Act provides that any person who violates a permit condition implementing sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Clean Water Act is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $10,000 per day of such violation. Any person who willfully or negligently violates permit conditions implementing sections 301, 302, 306, 307, or 308 of the Clean Water Act is subject to a fine of not less than $2,500 nor more than $25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both.

3. Duty to Mitigate

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or correct any adverse impact on the environment resulting from noncompliance with this permit, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the noncomplying discharge.

4. Permit Actions

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause including, but not limited to, the following:

a. Violation of any terms or conditions of this permit;

b. Obtaining this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts; or

c. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.

The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.

5. Toxic Pollutants

Notwithstanding paragraph A-4, above, if a toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is established under Section 307(a) of the Act for a toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge and such standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation for such pollutant in this permit, this permit shall be modified or revoked and reissued to conform to the toxic effluent standard or prohibition and the permittee so notified.

The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

6. Civil and Criminal Liability

Except as provided in permit conditions on "Bypassing" Section B, Paragraph B-3 and "Upsets" Section B, Paragraph B-4, nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance.

7. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject under Section 311 of the Act.

8. State Laws

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable State law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Act.

9. Property Rights

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State or local laws or regulations.

10. Severability

The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

SECTION B. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF POLLUTION CONTROLS

1. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

2. Duty to Halt or Reduce Activity

Upon reduction, loss, or failure of the treatment facility, the permittee shall, to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with its permit, control production or all discharges or both until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies, for example, when the primary source of power of the treatment facility fails or is reduced or lost. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

3. Bypass of Treatment Facilities

a. Definitions

(1) "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

(2) "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

b. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of paragraphs c and d of this section.

c. Notice

(1) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass.

(2) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Section D, Paragraph D-6 (24-hour notice).

d. Prohibition of bypass.

(1) Bypass is prohibited and the Director may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:

(a) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

(b) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if the permittee could have installed adequate backup equipment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and

(c) The permittee submitted notices as required under paragraph c of this section.

(2) The Director may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in paragraph d(1) of this section.

4. Upset Conditions

a. Definition. "Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

b. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of paragraph c of this section are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

c. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

(1) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the specific cause(s) of the upset;

(2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated; and

(3) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in Section D, Paragraph D-6.

(4) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Section A, Paragraph A-3.

d. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

5. Removed Substances

Solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment of control of wastewaters shall be disposed of in a manner such as to prevent any pollutant from such materials from entering navigable waters.

SECTION C. MONITORING AND RECORDS

1. Representative Sampling

Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. All samples shall be taken at the monitoring points specified in this permit and, unless otherwise specified, before the effluent joins or is diluted by any other wastestream, body of water, or substance. Monitoring points shall not be changed without notification to and the approval of the Director.

2. Flow Measurements

Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be selected and used to insure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges. The devices shall be installed, calibrated and maintained to insure that the accuracy of the measurements are consistent with the accepted capability of that type of device. Devices selected shall be capable of measuring flows with a maximum deviation of less than ± 10% from true discharge rates throughout the range of expected discharge volumes. Guidance in selection, installation, calibration and operation of acceptable flow measurement devices can be obtained from the following references:

a. "A Guide to Methods and Standards for the Measurement of Water Flow", U. S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, NBS Special Publication 421, May 1975, 97 pp. (Available from the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. Order by SD catalog No. C13.10:421).

b. "Water Measurement Manual", U. S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Second Edition, Revised Reprint, 1974, 327 pp. (Available from the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. Order by Catalog No. I27.19/2:W29/2, Stock No. S/N 24003-0027).

c. "Flow Measurement in Open Channels and Closed Conduits, U. S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, NBS Special Publication 484, October 1977, 982 pp. (Available in paper copy or microfiche from National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, VA 22151. Order by NTIS No. PB-273 535/5ST).

d. "NPDES Compliance Sampling Manual", U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water Enforcement, Publication MCD-51, 1977, 140 pp. (Available from the General Services Administration (8FFS), Centralized Mailing Lists Services, Building 41, Denver Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225.)

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3. Monitoring Procedures

Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.

4. Penalties for Tampering

The Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate, any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.

5. Reporting of Monitoring Results

Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form (EPA No. 3320-1). Monitoring results obtained during the previous 3 months shall be summarized for each month and reported on a DMR form postmarked no later than the 28th day of the month following the completed reporting period. The first report is due ________________. Duplicate copies of DMR's signed and certified as required by Section D, Paragraph D-11, and all other reports required by Section D, Reporting Requirements, shall be submitted to the Regional Administrator and the State at the following addresses:

Myron O. Knudson, P.E.
Director, Water Management Division
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region VI
First International Building
1201 Elm Street
Dallas, Texas 75270

Administrator
Water Pollution Control Division
Louisiana Dept of Natural Resources
P. O. Box 44066
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

6. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee

If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136 or as specified in this permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR. Such increased frequency shall also be indicated.

7. Averaging of Measurements

Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless other wise specified by the Director in the permit.

8. Retention of Records

The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Director at any time.

9. Record Contents

Records of monitoring information shall include:

a. The date, exact place, time and methods of sampling or measurements;

b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;

c. The date(s) analyses were performed;

d. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;

e. The analytical techniques or methods used; and

f. The results of such analyses.

10. Inspection and Entry

The permittee shall allow the Director, or an authorized representative, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit, and

d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

SECTION D. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Planned Changes

The permittee shall give notice to the Director as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility.

2. Anticipated Noncompliance

The permittee shall give advance notice to the Director of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

3. Transfers

This permit is nontransferable to any person except after notice to the Director. The Director may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act.

4. Monitoring Reports

Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals and in the form specified in Section C, Paragraph C-5 (Monitoring).

5. Compliance Schedules

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date. Any reports of noncompliance shall include the cause of noncompliance, any remedial actions taken, and the probability of meeting the next scheduled requirement.

6. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance. The Director may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours:

a. Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.

b. Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.

c. Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Director in Part III of the permit to be reported within 24 hours.

7. Other Noncompliance

The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Section D, Paragraphs D-1, D-4, D-5, and D-6 at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Paragraph D-6.

8. Changes in Discharges of Toxic Substances

The permittee shall notify the Director as soon as it knows or has reason to believe:

a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the "notification levels" described in 40 CFR 122.61.

b. That they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct any toxic pollutant which was not reported in the permit application.

9. Duty to Provide Information

The permittee shall furnish to the Director, within a reasonable time, any information which the Director may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Director, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

10. Duty to Reapply

If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. The application should be submitted at least 180 days before the expiration date of this permit. The Director may grant permission to submit an application less than 180 days in advance but no later than the permit expiration date.

11. Signatory Requirements

All applications, reports or information submitted to the Director shall be signed and certified.

a. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:

(1) For a corporation: by a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice-president;

(2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

(3) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

b. All reports required by the permit and other information requested by the Director shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

(1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described above.

(2) The authorization specified either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.); and

(3) Certification. Any person signing a document under this section shall make the following certification:

> "I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments and that, based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment."

12. Availability of Reports

Except for data determined to be confidential under 40 CFR Part 2, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the State water pollution control agency and the Regional Administrator. As required by the Act, permit applications, permits and effluent data shall not be considered confidential.

13. Penalties for Falsification of Reports

The Clean Water Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.

PART III
OTHER CONDITIONS

A. There shall be no discharge of polychlorinated biphenyl transformer fluid.

B. The "daily average" concentration means the arithmetic average (weighted by flow value) of all the daily determinations of concentration made during a calendar month. Daily determinations of concentration made using a composite sample shall be the concentration of the composite sample. When grab samples are used, the daily determination of concentration shall be the arithmetic average (weighted by flow value) of all the samples collected during that calendar day.

The "daily maximum" concentration means the daily determination of concentration for any calendar day.

C. The term "free available chlorine" shall mean the value obtained using the amperometric titration method for free available chlorine described in "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater", page 112 (13th edition).

Neither free available chlorine nor total residual chlorine may be discharged from any unit for more than two hours in any one day and not more than one unit in any plant may discharge free available or total residual chlorine at any one time unless the permittee can demonstrate to the permitting Agency that the units in a particular location cannot operate at or below the limitations specified in this permit.

D. The term "low-volume wastesources" means wastewaters from, but not limited to; wet scrubber air pollution control systems, ion exchange water treatment systems, water treatment, evaporator blowdown, laboratory and sampling streams, floor drainage, cooling tower basin cleaning wastes and blowdown from recirculating house service water systems.

E. There shall be no detectable level of materials added for corrosion inhibition including but not limited to zinc, chromium and phosphorus.

F. The Memorandum of Agreement executed by EPA, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Officer for the power plant operation which is the subject of this permit is hereby incorporated by reference and expressly made a part of this permit. The permittee shall comply with the stipulations of such Memorandum of Agreement.

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